THE
North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.

E. St. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ in China, of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Legation and Consulates in Japan.

LAURENCE OLIPHANT,
Secretary of Legation.

H. B. M.'s Legation, Yedo, 20th July, 1861.

Vol. XIV., N°. 691. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1863. Price, Taels 15 ₮ Annum.

INTIMATIONS.

In the Estate of W. M. Barton, *Master of Steamer "Paoshan,"*
killed by pirates on 27th July, 1863.

ALL Persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the Undersigned, and claims against it must be forwarded, with vouchers, immediately.

R. J. FORREST,
Acting Consul & Administrator.
H. B. M.'s Consulate.
24oc 253 Ningpo, 13th October, 1863.

NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of P. P. Ellis, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and all claims are required to be presented before the 1st proximo.

GEORGE F. HEARD,
Administrator.
tf 248 Shanghai, 9th October, 1863.

Consulate of the United States.
Shanghai, China, Sept. 30th, 1863.

WHEREAS Thomas Walsh has this day entered a suit against the late firm of Howard & Co. of Shanghai and has attached property of the said firm or any individual member thereof, in the hands of H. K. Drake & Co., Shanghai, to the amount of *one thousand dollars.* Now, therefore if the said Howard & Co. do not be and appear before this Court within six (6) months from the date hereof, Judgment will be recorded against them.

GEORGE F. SEWARD,
U. S. Consul.
tf 238

In the Estate of William Raymond Gingell, Esquire, *late H. B. M.'s Consul at Hankow, deceased.*

ALL persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to make immediate payment to he Undersigned, and claims against it must be orwarded to him immediately.

J. A. WEBSTER,
Acting Consul.
H. B. M.'s Consulate,
Hankow, 15th August, 1863. 24de 201

In the Estate of T. L. Hay, Esqr., *deceased.*

ALL persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the Undersigned, and claims against it must be forwarded to him before the 1st day of January next.

J. A. WEBSTER,
Acting Consul.
H. B. M.'s Consulate,
Hankow, 15th August, 1863. 24de 202

NOTIFICATION.

During the temporary absence from Shanghai of the Prussian Consul General M. de Rehfues, all communications with the Consulate General will be received by the undersigned.

THEODOR PROBST,
H. Pr. M.'s Vice-Consul.
tf 57 Shanghai, 23rd February, 1863.

SHIPPING.

TOWING.
THE TUG BOAT
"MARTIN WHITE"

is prepared to tow in the Woosung and Yangtze Rivers. Orders left with the Captain on board or with the Undersigned will be promptly attended to.

A. L. FREEMAN.
tf 31 Shanghai, January 12th, 1863.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. JULES CHAPELLE is authorized to sing our firm per procuration.

MEYNARD, COUSIN & Cie.,
tf 249 Shanghai, 10th October, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. George Harley Webster is authorized to sign our firm per procuration, at Tientsin.

PHILLIPS, MOORE & Co.
tf 250 Shanghai, 6th October, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. Fullarton Henderson and Mr. John I. Miller have been admitted Partners in our firm since the 1st of July last.

JARVIE THORBURN & Co.
2ja 246 Shanghai, 1st October, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Business of the Undersigned will hereafter be carried on by their Successors Messrs. Trautmann & Co., who have taken over their Assets and Liabilities.

HARKORT & Co.
Shanghai, 30th May, 1863.

THE Business hitherto carried on by Messrs. Harkort & Co., will be continued by the Undersigned, under the Firm of Trautmann & Co., they having taken over all Assets and Liabilities of their Predecessors.

Johann Friedrich Heinrich Trautmann.
Frederick Horsen Block.
August Wieters.
6ju-64 144 Shanghai, 1st June, 1863.

NOTICE.

WE have established a Branch Office in Hankow.

WHITFIELD & KINGSMILL.
Civil Engineers & Architects.
tf 149 Shanghai, June 12th, 1863,

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. THOS. W. STILLMAN is authorized to sign our Firm.

H. FOGG & Co.
tf 227 Shanghai, 17th August, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. G. SCHAUWECKER is this day admitted a partner in our Firm in China and Japan, which will in future be carried on under the style of Fajard, Schauwecker & Co.

EUGENE FAJARD & Co.
tf 145 Shanghai, 6th June, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. James C. Hasson in our Firm, ceased on the *24th January*, 1863.

WAINWRIGHT & Co.
Shanghai, 12th March, 1863.

MR. John Thorne is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration.

WAINWRIGHT & Co.
tf 89 Shanghai, 12th March, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has this day established himself at this Port as a *General Commission Agent*, under the style of Cowie & Co.

GEO J. W. COWIE.
高易行 *Kow-yih Hong.*
nearly opposite Dr. Bell's Residence,
in Fuchau Road
tf 26 Shanghai, 18th November, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. William Gunston Howell in our Firm ceased on the 31st ultimo, and Mr. Thomas Moncreiff was admitted a partner on the 1st Instant.

GEO. BARNET & Co.
Shanghai, 6th April, 1863.

WITH reference to the above, notice is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned and Mr. Francis Hamilton Grove, under the firm or style of Moncreiff, Grove & Co., in Shanghae, determined by mutual consent on the 31st ultimo.

Their business has been transferred to Messrs Geo. Barnet & Co., and will be carried on by Mr. F. H. Grove in London, in connection, as before, with Messrs. H. & J. Johnston & Co., of that city, and in China, with Messrs. Geo. Barnet & Co.

THOS. MONCREIFF.
tf 88 Shanghai, 6th April, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. Clement Lucas is authorized to sign our Firm in China *per procuration.*

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
28no 135 Shanghai, 29th May, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. Thomas Alexander Cowderoy is authorized to sign our Firm from date.

HALL & HOLTZ.
190 31oc Shanghae, 21st July, 1863.

NOTICE.

WE have this day admitted Mr. Hugh Rose Innes a partner in our firm in China, and have established a branch at Shanghai, where Mr. Innes will conduct our business of *Public Tea Inspectors and General Commission Agents.*

JOHN FORSTER & Co.
tf 125 Foochow, 1st May, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have this day established a Branch of their business, as *Merchants and Commission Agents*, at this Port under the management of Mr. William Adamson.

THE BORNEO COMPANY "LIMITED."
tf 218 Hongkong, 1st August, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has *this-day* Established himself in business at Hankow under the Style and Firm of Innes & Co.

JAMES INNES.
tf 166 Hankow, 1st July, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD TOWNEND is this day admitted a Partner in my business which will in future be carried on under the Firm and Style of Davies, Townend & Co.

R. B. DAVIES.
tf 110 Hankow, 1st May, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. Charles William Matthew Hudson is admitted a Partner in our Firm.

CRAVEN WILSON & Co.
tf Hankow, 1st July, 1862.

NOTICE.

WE have established a Branch of our Firm at this Port under the direction of our Mr. C. W. M. Hudson.

CRAVEN WILSON & Co.,
of Hankow.
tf 104 Chinkiang, 20th April, 1863.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself as *General Commission Agent and Public Silk Inspector* in this Port.

FRED. L. PATER.
tf 147 Chin-kiang, 1st June, 1863.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself at this Port as *General Agent, and Commission Merchant.*

JOHNSTONE SMITH.
tf 114 Chinkiang, 1st May, 1863.

NOTICE.

MY Tea Inspection and Commission business at this port will from this date be carried on under the Firm of Archibald Little & Co.

ARCHIBALD J. LITTLE.
19de 155 Kiukiang, 1st June, 1863.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established a branch of our Firm at the port of Chinkiang, and have authorized Mr. Vincent Pickenpack, to sign our firm there.

ARCHIBALD LITTLE & Co.
19de 156 Kiukiang, 1st June, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at the Port of Newchwang, as a *Medical Practitioner.*

JOHN MACLAREN,
Surgeon, &c.
12de 150 1st March, 1863.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself at this Port as *General Merchant and Commission Agent.*

G. SCHÖTTLER.
Yingtzse, (Newchwang,)
14no 124 15th April, 1863.

NOTICE.

I HAVE established myself at this Port as *Merchant and General Commission Agent* under the style of Detmering & Co.

W. DETMERING.
tf 260 Chefoo, September 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and responsibility of Mr. Clotworthy Boyd in our firm ceased on the 30th June, 1863.

A. ELLISSEN & Co.
226 19de China, 9th Sept., 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. Augustus Allen Hayes, Junr., is authorized to sign our Firm in China.

OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 180 China, July 18th, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. D. Olyphant Vail in our Firm ceased on the 30th of June 1863, and Mr. George W. Talbot is this day admitted a partner.

OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 168 China, 1st July, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the late Mr. Wm. S. Sloan in our Firm ceased on the 31st December, 1862.

Mr. Frank B. Forbes and Mr. Richard S. Dana, are admitted Partners from this date.

RUSSELL & Co.
tf 9 China, 1st January, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. Woodthorpe Charles Clarke and M. Henry John Hooper have this day been admitted Partners in our Business.

COOPER & Co.
tf 245 Yokohama, 15th September, 1863.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves in this port; Mr. Maurice Lejeune will sign our Firm *per procuration.*

HECHT LILIENTHAL & Co.
12de 219 Yokohama, 1st July, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. James Campbell Fraser is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration.

ROSS BARBER & Co.
tf 196 Yokohama, 28th July, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. James L. Glover has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

GLOVER & Co.
tf Nagasaki, 1st September, 1862.

JOHN POOK,
Commission Agent
46, Lime Street,
LONDON.
tf *E. C.*

COMPTON AND READ,
Commission Merchants.
No. 7, Frederick's Place,
Old Jewry.
LONDON.
E. C.

INSURANCES.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above named Company are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Marine Risks to the Extent of Forty Five Thousand Mexican Dollars (Mex. $45,000.) payable in either London or Amsterdam or any of the principal ports in India and China.

HAGEMEYER & Co.
25jy-64 185 Hankow, 9th July, 1863.

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

A General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Residence of Messrs. Gilman & Co. on *Monday, the 26th instant*, at ½ past 2 o'clock P.M. precisely, to receive the report and accounts of the Company for the half year ending 30th June, 1863, and to confirm the resolutions passed at the General Meeting held on 6th July.

By order of the Board of Directors.

H. WILKINSON,
Secretary.
24oc 254 Shanghai, Oct. 17th, 1863.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE,
LONDON.
Established in 1710.

Managers:
William Hamilton, Esq.,
Chairman & Treasurer.
Charles B. Ford, Esq.,
Deputy Chairman.
The Right Hon. W. M. Beresford, M.P.
The Hon. P. Pleydell Bouverie.
Harry Chester, Esq.
Samuel Pepys Cockerell, Esq.
Raikes Currie, Esq., M.P.
John Drummond, Esq.
Russell Elice, Esq.
William Franks, Esq.
Capt. H. G. Hamilton, R.N.
Joseph Hoare, Esq.
Felix Ladbroke, Esq.
H. F. Shaw Lefevre, Esq.
Henry Littledale, Esq.
George Wrade Norman, Esq.
Brice Pearse, Esq.
Charles Richard Pole, Esq.
Lambert Pole, Esq.
Charles Ranken, Esq.
Henry Rich, Esq., M.P.
John Shepherd, Esq.
Henry Stuart, Esq., M.P.
C. George Thornton, Esq.

THE MANAGERS of the SUN FIRE OFFICE London, beg leave to inform the British and Foreign Residents at Shanghai that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attorneys, to issue Policies of Insurance against FIRE on Buildings, Goods, Merchandize, and other property, at those places.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to.

LINDSAY & Co.
tf 108 Shanghai, January 1st, 1863.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

Established 1860.
Offices 35 Cornhill, London, E.C.
CAPITAL £1,000,000.

Chairman.—Henry Lewis, Esq., M.P.
Deputy Chairman.—A. D. de Pass, Esq., (of Messrs. de Pass and Sons.)

Directors.

Charles Bell, Esq., of Messrs. J. Thomson T. Bonar & Co.
Peter Bell, Esq., of Messrs. Scott, Bell & Co.
John Fleming, Esq., of Messrs. Smith, Fleming & Co.
Samuel Harper, Esq., of Lloyds.
John Lubbock, Esq., F. R. S. of Messrs. Bobarts,, Lubbock & Co.
J. Leonino, Esq., of Messrs. J. Leonino & Co.
S. Pinto Leile, Esq., of Messrs. P. Leile & Brothers.
William Mackinnon, Esq., of Messrs. W. Mackinnon & Co.
Thomas D. Neave, Esq., of Messrs. Robert Smith & Co.
Brice H. Pearse, Esq., of Messrs. Alexander Son & Co.
Albert Ricardo, Esq., of Messrs. A. & W. Ricardo.
William Rennie, Esq., of Messrs. Cavah, Lubbock & Co.
Major Usborne, Esq., of Messrs. Usborne & Son.
George Frederick Young, Esq., of Messrs. Young Son and Magnay.

Superintendent of the underwriting Department:
SAMUEL HARPER, Esq.
Underwriter:
H. K. RUTHERFORD, Esq.
Secretary:
ALFRED TOZER, Esq.

Agents:
Calcutta.—Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.
Bombay.—Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.
Madras.—Messrs. Binny &Co.
Kurrachee.—Messrs. Fleming & Co.
Shanghai.—Messrs. Dow & Co.
Hongkong.—Messrs. Smith Kennedy & Co.
Melbourne.—Messrs. De Pass, Brothers & Co.
Cape of Good Hope.—Messrs. De Pass, Spence & Co.

With reference to the above, the Undersigned have been appointed Agents to the Company, and are prepared to grant Policies at the current rates of premium, the claims upon which can be made payable at any of the above Ports.

(Signed) DOW & Co.
Agents for the Company.
26de 58 Shanghai, 5th March, 1863.

BOMBAY ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed *Agents* at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks on the usual terms and conditions.

DAVID SASSOON SONS & Co.
tf 170 Shanghai, 29th June, 1863

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are authorized to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £12,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein at *Shanghai* and *Hankow.*

For further particulars, apply to

DOW & Co.
31de 12 Shanghai, 1st January, 1863.

INSURANCES.

The Commercial Union.
ASSURANCE COMPANY.
19, CORNHILL, LONDON, E. C.

Completely Registered pursuant to Act 7 and 8 Vict. cap. 110.

CAPITAL, £ 2,500,000.

DIRECTORS.

Henry William Peek, Esq (Peek Brothers & Co.) *Chairman.*
H. Trower, Esq., (Trowers and Lawson), *Deputy-Chairman*
Jeremiah Colman, Esq., (J. and J. Colman,)
Charles Curling, Esq., (C. Curling & Co.)
Edwin Fox, (Halliday, Fox and Co)
Nehemiah Griffiths, Esq., (N. Griffiths, Tate and Fisher.)
Samuel Hanson, Esq. (Samuel Hanson and Son.)
Fredrick William Harris, Esq. (Dixon and Harris.)
Smith Harrisson, Esq. (Harrisons and Crosfield.)
David Hart, Esq, (Lemon Hart and Son.)
Francis Hicks, Esq. (Thomas and Francis Hicks.
John Hodgson, Esq. (Grant, Hodgson & Co.
John Humphery, Jun., (Humphery and Son.
Moss Joshua, Esq. (Joshua Brothers and Co.
William Leask, Esq., Eastcheap.
Andrew Lusk, Esq. (A. Lusk and Co.)
Alexander Sim, Esq. (Churchill & Sim.)
John Robert Thomson, Jun., Esq. (J. R. Thomson and Co.
John Kemp Welch, Esq. (Orlando Jones and Co.
Manager of Fire Department—Henry Thomson.
Actuary—W. P. Pattison.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Thomas and Hollams, Mincing Lane.
Bankers.—The London and County Bank.
Secretary.—Henry Ghinn.
Agents in Shanghai—Blain, Tate & Co.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for "*The Commercial Union Assurance Company*" are prepared to grant Insurance against Fire on the usual terms, to the extent of £5,000 on any one Building or on its contents.

In the case of two or more Buildings adjoining, but in which the walls are substantially built and carried through the roof, a sum of £4,000 can be granted on each.

Insurances can be effected on *Shipping* and also on *Goods* on board the same

For further particulars apply to

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
27ju-64 121 Shanghai, 15th May, 1863.

Queen Insurance Company
OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

BY an arrangement entered into between the Directors of the above Companies the undersigned are empowered to accept risks against *Fire*, to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on its contents. The amount of such Insurances will be divided equally between the two Offices and separate Policies will be issued to the Assurers.

It is believed that this arrangement (which offers to Assurers the security of the *two wealthy proprietaries*, without entailing on them any extra trouble or expense) will be found peculiarly advantageous.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.,
Agents "Queen Insurance Company"
Agents "The Commercial Union Assurance Company."
27ju-64 122 Shanghai, 15th May, 1863.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are authorized to accept risks on approved Chinese buildings to the extent of £5,000 on one block; also to grant Policies on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at *Tientsin* and *Kiukiang* to the extent of £10,000.

For further particulars, apply to

DOW & Co.
26de 77 Shanghai, 21st March, 1863.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

TRUSTEES:
John Shaw Leigh, Esq. | John Naylor, Esq.
Charles Turner, Esq., *Chairman.*
Ralph Brocklebank, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is now prepared to grant Policies to the extent of £15,000 on any one Building of European construction or its contents, and to accept Chinese risks to the extent of £6,000, in any locality within the Settlement.

Premiums are payable in 30 days sight Bills (favor of Percy M. Dore, Esq)

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf 130 Shanghai, May 23rd, 1863.

COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Marine risks on the usual terms.

Policies payable in the principal ports of India and China.

BOURJAU, HUBENER & Co.
tf 123 Shanghai, 14th May, 1863,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CIRCULAR.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship *Ganges* Capt. J. Bernard, will be despatched from Shanghai, on *Monday, the 26th instant, at daylight* (or such time of the night *of the 25th* or morning of the 26*th* as the state of the tides may require,) with Her Majesty's Mails for conveyance to Europe *via* Hongkong.

She will have room for 3,000 Bales of Silk for Ports beyond Suez, applications for which will be received until noon of *to-day, the 20th inst.*, when the usual allotment will be made.

Cargo will be received on board up to 5 p.m. *of Friday, the 23rd instant*, and Parcels, at this Office until *noon* of the same day.

Correct forms of Bills of Lading can be had on application to this Office.

R. WARDEN,
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, *Agent.*
Shanghai, 20th October, 1863.

N.B.—Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Polices in respect of the same.

N.B.—Shippers of Silk are informed that the Co.'s steamer *Aden* is now ready to receive any Silk they may have for the Mail steamer, the same will be transhipped at the Co.'s expense to the *Ganges* on her return from Yokohama.

NOTICE.

In the Estate of the late George Spence, *Deceased.*

ALL Persons indebted to the above Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned; and those having claims against it, to present the same, with proper vouchers, on or before the 28th October instant.

ALFRED C. WESTALL.
Executor.
o 263 *Shanghai, 15th Oct.*, 1863.

A. MARKS & Co.,

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
Yokohama,
JAPAN.
tf 264 Yokohama, 5th October, 1863.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself at this Port, as *Tea Inspector and General Commission Agent,* under the style of Nordaby & Co.

G. NORDABY.
tf 265 Hankow, 15th October, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Notice given by the undersigned dated Yokohama, 15th September 1863, admitting Mr. Woodthorpe Charles Clark, and Mr Henry John Hooper as Partners in our business at Yokohama is hereby withdrawn, the arrangement not having been perfected, and the business will be continued as heretofore on our own account.

COOPER & Co,
24no 266 Shanghai, 23rd October, 1863.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves as *General Commission Agents and Public Silk Inspectors* under the style and firm of Hooper & Clarke.

HENRY JOHN HOOPER,
WOODTHORPE CHS. CLARKE.
24no 267 Yokohama, 24th October, 1863.

FOR RENT OR SALE.

THE Premises lately used as the International Hotel, (Rue Colbert,) French Concession, to be let, or the lease for same (for four years) to be disposed of.

Apply to "H," *North China Herald* Office.
o 268 Shanghai, 24th Oct., 1863.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

NOTICE.—Divine Service will be held in Union Chapel, London Mission, every Sunday morning at 9½ o'clock and in the evening at 6 o'clock, and on Thursdays at 6 o'clock p.m.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel, near the French Consulate, every Sunday, at 8 and 10 o'clock in the morning and 4 o'clock in the evening.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held every Sunday Evening at 8 o'clock, in the American Episcopal Chapel, Hong-que.

NOTICE.

THE *BETHEL* being now repaired, and moored off the Old Dock, on the Poo-Tung side of the river, will be used for Divine Service every *Sunday morning at* 10 a.m. Church Service and Sermon will be read by Laymen.

Officers and Seamen are invited to attend. Sampans bearing the Church Flag will go round the Harbor for the use of all who wish to come.

tf 242 Shanghai, October 2nd, 1863.

LATEST DATES.

England	Aug. 26	Hankow	Oct. 1-
Hongkong	Oct. 11	Nagasaki	Oct. 16
Tientsin	Oct. —	Kanagawa	Oct. 12

Latest dates in England, from China,—
Hongkong.. June 27 } Received *viâ* Marseilles
Shanghai .. June 21 } Aug. 10.

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COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS
taken by
A SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETER
FOR THE WEEK.

Oct.	*Ending 23rd Oct., 1863.*				*Ending 23rd Oct., 1862*			
17,—	*Max*	66	*Min.*	55	*Max.*	68	*Min.*	56
18,—	,,	66	,,	56	,,	67	,,	57
19,—	,,	68	,,	58	,,	66	,,	56
20,—	,,	69	,,	58	,,	66	,,	56
21,—	,,	70	,,	56	,,	69	,,	58
22,—	,,	67	,,	57	,,	70	,,	60
23,—	,,	67	,,	56	,,	69	,,	59

OPIUM.

Oct.	*Malwa* New Tls.	*Malwa* Old Tls.	*Patna* New Tls.	*Patna* Old Tls.
17.	560	....	505	....
19	565	....	505	....
20.	565	....	500	....
21.	560	....	510	....
22.	570	....	500	....
23.	555 a 510	....	505 a 510	....

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.—Oct. 23, *Tasso*, (Br baq). Holmwood, from Nagasaki; 23, *Woodville*, (Br baq). Lawrence, from Fuchau; 23, *Egmont*, (Br sh). Morgan, from Hakodadi; 23, *Thetis*, (Swe baq). Rohdin, from New Castle N.S.W.; 23, *Rolla*, (Br bg). Dahn, from Nagasaki; 23 *Weimouth*; 23, *Strathallan*; 23, *Governor General*, (Br str). Bell, from Ningpo; 23, *Shandon*, (Br str), Adams, from Ningpo.

Departed.—Oct. 23, *Hermine*, (Dan baq). Berg; 23, *Fairlight*, (Br sh). Bush, for London; 23, *Iron Side*, (Br sh). Vaux, for London; 23, *Rona*, (Br str). Hutchison, for Hankow & Ports; 23, *Rock City*: 23, *Kien-chan*, (H.I M.S.); 23, *Shandon*, (Br str). Adams, for Ningpo; 23, *Mandarin*, (Br str). Bissen, for Ningpo; 23, *Shan-se*, (Am str). Perkins, for Hankow & Ports; 23, *Keenta*, (Am baq). Heyes, for Hongkong; *Osborne*, (Br bg). Stamper, for Hakodadi.

◆

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per P. & O. S. N. Co.'s str. "*Ganges*" from Japan and Kanagawa, Mrs. Aspinall and Child, Mrs. Clark, Niebuhr, J. Birdseye, H. Smith, and W. D. Conterstance.

NOTIFICATION.

United States Consulate,
Hankow, 14*th October*, 1863.

HAVING been appointed by the President, United States Consul for Hankow, I have this day entered upon the duties of my office.

WILLIAM BRECK.
7no 269

CUSTOMS' NOTIFICATION.
No. 5.

Office of Maritime Customs,
Shanghai, 20*th Oct.*, 1863.

The Undersigned requests the Mercantile Community to take notice, that, on and after the 1st of November, the Office of Customs at this port, will consist of three departments, viz:

1.—*The General Office:* in which will be transacted all business connected with foreign-rigged ships and steamers arriving from, and clearing for, foreign and coast ports

2.—*The River Steamer Office:* in which will be transacted all business connected with steamers trading under the River Steamer Pass between Shanghai and the Yang-tsze ports, as well as all business connected with steamers registered with the Undersigned, as trading regularly between the ports of Shanghai and Ningpo.

3.—*The Junk Office:* in which will be transacted all business connected with Lorchas, Ningpo Boats and such-like craft flying foreign flags, as well as all business connected with the Ningpo Boats that ply between Ningpo and Shanghai under special native licences.

ROBERT HART,
7no 270 *Commissioner of Customs.*

CUSTOMS' NOTIFICATION.
No. 6.

Office of Maritime Customs,
Shanghai, 20*th Oct.*, 1863.

The Undersigned requests the attention of the Mercantile community, to the suggestions hereto appended, having reference to the transaction of business with the General office, and trusts that Merchants will cheerfully assist in carrying out a system, which, while requiring nothing more than a little carefulness on the part of the various shipping clerks, will tend to facilitate their business and regularise the procedure of the office under his charge.

1.—Applications for, or connected with, Import Permits, ought to be addressed to
"*The Import Permit Desk.*"

2.—Applications for, or connected with, Export and Transhipment Permits, ought to be addressed to
"*The Export Permit Desk.*"

3.—Applications for Drawbacks, Exemption Certificates, and Export Duty Proofs, ought to be addressed to
"*The Drawback Desk,*"

4.—Import and Export Manifests, together with applications for Customs, clearances, ought to be addressed to
"*The Clearance Desk.*"

5.—Chinese Duty Receipts ought to be handed in addressed to
"*The Customs' Memo: Desk.*"

6.—Applicants having questions to ask, but who have neither documents to hand in nor receive, ought to address themselves to the clerk appointed to attend at the bar.

7.—Written applications handed in to any of the above mentioned desks, ought to be on sheets of the *letter paper* size. The documents are bound up every month, have to be frequently referred to, and much inconvenience would result from their being lost or mislaid; it will from this be apparent that the scraps of *note* paper that some parties are in the habit of sending in, are objectionable.

8.—Special applications,—such as applications to amend manifest, to coal at night, &c.,—together with communications referring to other than the ordinary and current work of the office, ought to be addressed to the Commissioner of Customs for the time being, *by name.*

ROBERT HART,
7no 271 *Commissioner of Customs.*

CUSTOMS' NOTIFICATION.
No. 7.

Office of Maritime Customs.
Shanghai, 20*th Oct.*, 1863.

On and after the 1st of November, this office will cease to issue "We holds" in exchange for Chinese Duty Receipts.

When sending in Duty Receipts, Merchants are requested to make use of "Chit-Books" specially set apart for that purpose. Such "Chit-Books" ought to have the name of the firm in English and Chinese on the back; and in them ought to be particularized,

1,—the date,

2,—the name of the vessel concerned and

3,—the amount of duty represented by the receipt sent in.

The Clerk in charge of "the Customs' Memo: Desk" will sign the "Chit-Book," in token of receipt; he alone is authorized to open, and sign for covers sent to the office in Drawback Chit Books.

Any loss or delay accruing from inattention to the request above made, must be borne by the parties concerned.

ROBERT HART,
7no 272 *Commissioner of Customs.*

CUSTOMS' NOTIFICATION.
No. 8.

Office of Maritime Customs,
Shanghai, 20*th Oct.*, 1863.

On and after the 1st of November, applications made for Import and Export Permits will be looked upon and treated as being also applications for Customs' Memos for payment of duties.

The Customs, Memos will be issued within 24 hours from the receipt of the application for the permit; and the Chinese Duty Receipts will be expected to be handed in by the merchants within 24 hours from the issue of the Customs' Memo.

The undersigned requests the special attention of the Mercantile Community to the system about to be introduced, which, while it does away with the necessity of applying for Customs' Memos, and interferes in no way with the shipment and landing of goods, will obviate delays of various kinds, and will greatly expedite the clearance of vessels. The owners and agents of Merchant vessels are not less entitled to consideration than the consignees and shippers of goods.

ROBERT HART,
7no 273 *Commissioner of Customs.*

CUSTOMS' NOTIFICATION.
No. 9.

Office of Maritime Customs,
Shanghai, 20*th Oct.*, 1863.

On and after the 1st of November, this office will cease to send out Drawback Certificates. Such documents must be personally applied for by duly authorized parties to the clerk in charge of "the Drawback Desk."

There are two reasons for making this change:

1.—Drawbacks have been lost while in the charge of coolies, on the way from the Customs to the Merchant's house; and,

2.—In some instances, parties (in the hurry of business, it is to be supposed) have taken delivery of, and signed for, drawbacks sent out in covers addressed to houses other than their own.

ROBERT HART,
7no 274 *Commissioner of Customs.*

CUSTOMS' NOTIFICATION.
No. 10.

Office of Maritime Customs,
Shanghai, 20*th Oct.*, 1863.

The Undersigned requests the attention of the Mercantile Community to the fact, that an important regulation is violated, and the clearance of vessels likely to be delayed, when, as has occurred on several occasions lately, goods are landed at Nam-tow, without having in the first instance repaired to an authorized jetty for examination.

Merchandize generally, the property of foreigners, may be shipped from, or landed at any authorized jetty; but, in those cases in which the permit is stamped "To be brought to the Customs, jetty for examination," Imports, before being landed, and Exports, before being transferred from the Cargo-boat to the ship, must repair to the Customs, jetty.

Cotton, about to be exported, must in every case be taken to *the* Customs, jetty for examination.

Merchandize landed or shipped by foreigners on behalf of Chinese, ought to be sent to the Customs' jetty for examination.

ROBERT HART,
7no 275 *Commissioner of Customs.*

The London Mail of 10th September, due in Hongkong on the 27th October, and here on the 1st November. It was received last year on the 29th October, per *Ly-ee-moon.*

◆

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer with the Mail for Europe, &c., will leave on Monday, the 26th Instant.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY OCTOBER 24 1863

Gordon's position at Soochow is at present a difficult one. Having an enemy possessed of overwhelming numbers in his front, and a large extent of country to protect, he comes, nevertheless, into daily contact with the arrogance and stupidity of Chinese inferior officials, and with the jealous parsimony of the Government. Added to this he has to solve the problem of forming a well disciplined and well officered army out of the very crudest materials. The task which has been set before him is in truth herculean. With a force of about four thousand of the Native contingents and five thousand Imperialists under Chêng (or, as he is more commonly known, Ching) he has to keep in check an army ten times stronger than his own, and cut off as far as possible all communication with a city measuring some twenty miles in circumference. It seems to be impossible that Gordon can take Soochow with his present force. The only chance that exists of putting a successful and speedy end to the campaign, is to place the entire Imperialist army under his exclusive command, and to forbid absolutely any movement being made without his knowledge and concurrence. Whenever combined operations against an enemy are necessary, there must be either complete confidence existing between the commanders of whatever separate forces may be in the field, or every movement must be the result of a careful consultation between the conjoint Generals. So long, therefore, as Chêng possesses the absolute command of one army, and Bonnefoi of another, Gordon can never feel certain that his designs may not be frustrated by some extemporaneous act of his colleagues. It would be vain to expect that Gordon will call in Chêng, and place him in possession of all his purposes—it is equally vain to suppose that Gordon and Chêng can ever meet on terms of perfect equality and mutual confidence. Chêng as a fighting man, is proud of his personal bravery, and as a Chinaman is arrogant in his ignorance of modern warfare. There appears to us, therefore, to be no course open but to place Gordon in undisputed command, and make him alone responsible for the entire conduct of the campaign.

We have said nothing of the relations existing between Gordon and Macartney. We have, however, good reason for asserting that the highest confidence is placed by each in the other. With Macartney's force there is no danger of knight-errant expeditions being undertaken without reference to plans carefully matured between both commanders. But in the case of Chêng or any other Chinese general, no matter how distinguished for personal bravery, either the operations must be altogether confided to him or he must be placed under the orders of whatever foreign officer may be in chief command. We are led to make these remarks by no bigoted antipathy to Chinamen in general or to Chinese soldiers in particular. Several facts which have lately come to our knowledge warrant us in expressing the opinions we have given above. Early last week, Gordon almost accidentally discovered that a large force of Rebels under Tsa, who defeated Holland at Taitsang, were infesting Wokong. Those who know anything of the relative positions of Wo-kong and Soochow will at once acknowledge the importance of keeping the former city in the possession of the Imperialists. Now Wo-kong was under Chêng's exclusive care, and consequently Gordon's first step was to send for him, and ask what he knew about the matter. Chêng knew all about it—had known it for two days—and moreover knew that there was no more than three days' food for the garrison in the place. But Chinaman-like, he was too much of a fatalist, or too much of a fool, to attach importance to the imminent danger of a city directly in the rear of his position. Gordon was of course obliged instantly to set off, leaving Soochow in his rear, and we have been assured that the battle which ensued was the most severe that has taken place since the first attempt on Tai-tsang. The rebels were driven from position after position, but at the risk both of Gordon's life and of heavy loss to the troops he commanded, or, in other words, at the risk of undoing all that for the last six months has been done by the disciplined force. We hardly blame Chêng, for thus showing his incapacity. His folly is the result of his education, but this does not affect the question of his unfitness to hold an independant command in an army supposed to have in view one object, and one only.

We have given an instance of gross neglect or mismanagement on the part of the Chinese general. We now proceed to give a converse instance, and show how on another occasion Gordon's designs were baffled by Chêng's over eagerness. In this instance Chêng displayed indomitable courage, and deserves great credit for it. We should readily award him the highest meed of praise for the resolution he evinced, did we not imagine that prudence rather that rashness should be the motto of a General, and that an empty victory in which life is necessarily lost, is nearly a bad as a defeat. At the time to which we refer, all the preliminaries relative to the escape of the foreigners from Soochow had been arranged, and Gordon had promised to make a feigned attack in order to give the foreigners an excuse for coming out. Meanwhile, Chêng started an expedition on his own account, and advanced to the East gate, which he attacked in force. The consequence was that the foreigners received orders to repair immediately to the point attacked, and their escape was thus indefinitely postponed. Chêng had given no previous intimation of his purpose, and thus a most important and carefully elaborated design was thwarted by this assertion of independent military responsibility on Chêng's part. It is true, that a few days later, the foreigners succeeded in getting out, so that Chêng's act did not materially interfere with the carrying out of Gordon's intentions; but this was mere chance, and does not in the least affect our assertion that neither Chêng, nor any Chinaman is fit to hold a position in any way approaching that of a colleague to an English Officer. We believe therefore that the military Commander in Chief, who from his position must possess considerable influence with the Futai, would best consult the interests of the Imperial Government, by demanding that Gordon be invested with supreme command, and that all the forces at present in the province, be placed absolutely at his disposal. With the command of so many men, and with three or four steamers on the Tai-hu, Soochow could be completely isolated, and an unconditional surrender be soon forced upon the garrison.

Affairs in Japan appear to be getting more and more complicated. Not satisfied with having involved themselves in a war with England, the Daimios seem anxious that France too should join in the game, and as the readiest way of securing their object, have murdered a French officer with the most revolting cruelty, while riding alone and unarmed on the Tokaido. And pending the action of the French authorities in this matter, one of their number has given vent to a portion of his warlike ardour by revolting against the authority of the Mikado. No motive is assigned for the step, save a wild impression that he would like to replace his sovereign on the throne. The extent of the action which resulted in his defeat is also difficult to apprehend. The two Yokohama papers, our only sources of information on the subject, express extreme opinions on either hand; one describing a serious battle, the other reducing the affair to a comparatively trifling collision between the troops of Chosew and those of a Daimio loyal to the Mikado. The result seems less open to doubt; that the party of the Mikado were victorious and that the degradation of Chosew will ensue. After his successive attacks on the American, Dutch, and French vessels in the inland sea, foreigners at least will not sympathise with him in his fall. At Yeddo, attempts are said to be apprehended on the life of the Tycoon, on account of his backwardness in taking measures for the expulsion of foreigners from the country. Immediately after the Tycoon's visit to Miako, the attitude of his government towards foreigners appeared to have received a decidedly hostile impulse; but common sense seems to be again resuming its sway, and a conviction to be gaining ground of the hopelessness of opposition to their presence. At a recent Council of Daimios held at the Imperial palace, a decision is said to have been arrived at to suspend any hostile movement against them; and the assertion of the Government that measures had been taken to facilitate the sale of silk at Yokohama, has received confirmation by the arrival of larger quantities in the market. We hear of no further intention on the part of either the Mikado or Tycoon to carry out the announced determination of expelling foreigners from Japan. However hostile may be their feeling towards us, they appear to have arrived at the conclusion that we have obtained a permanent footing on the soil, and that sullen submission to a disagreeable necessity is the only resource left them. The various acts of hostility which are perpetrated from time to time, as though with the object of keeping alive the feeling of enmity between the two races, appear rather referable to the retainers of hostile Daimios, than either the Yedo or Miako governments. Without going so far back as the several assaults on Foreign residencies, or alluding to the notable conflict between a solitary Armed Japanese and Messrs. Davies, Davies and Tatham, who appear to have been encroaching on private property which the former was commissioned to guard; Richardson's murder may be cited as an independent act of a Daimio. The feeling of the Yedo government at least may be judged from their behaviour throughout our difference with Satsuma. When redress was demanded for the murder of Richardson by Shimadzo Sabooro's retainers, it was intimated that the concession of our demand that his assassins should be brought to justice was impossible, inasmuch as the Tycoon was powerless to enforce their surrender; and when, by the bombardment of Kagosima, we brought the request home to Satsuma himself, our action was not resented as an infringement of our amicable relations with the Japanese government. On the contrary, if native reports may be relied on, considerable satisfaction was felt at Satsuma's misfortune. Thus far, the perpetrators of the recent murder of M. Camus at Yokohama are unknown; the whole affair is a mystery, beyond the testimony of one or two villagers, who saw a couple of two-sworded men riding away, immediately after, hearing cries in the direction whence they were coming. But we are less inclined to attribute the act to the inspiration of the Government, than to some of the *Loonins* who appear to infest the neighbourhood, or to the armed retainers of some hostile Daimio, who has thus sought to wreak on a solitary individual, a portion of his hatred to foreigners. We shall await with interest the action of the French in the matter. They are not likely to pass it over in silence; but we quite fail to see from whom they can exact redress. An appeal to the government at Yedo will inevitably be met by a profession of powerlessness; while no evidence appears to have been hitherto forthcoming, as in the case of Richardson, to fix the deed on any individual Daimio.

The only persons who, amid the dissensions which surround them, seem to maintain an unmoved placidity, are Admiral Kuper and Colonel Neale. After a lengthened negociation with the Tycoon's officers, which was only brought to a termination by the threat of immediate action if the money demanded was not forthcoming; they determined to require from Satsuma, personally, the fulfilment of those of our demands which more directly concerned himself. They went to Kagosima, were refused compliance, and laid the town in ashes. Since then, the fleet has been lying quietly at Yokohama, in an inactivity only explicable on the supposition, which we hope may prove correct, that application has been made to India for troops, without whose co-operation it appears hopeless to expect that our ends will be attained. Colonel Neale may be engaged in negotiation with the Tycoon, but he evidently does not consider it advisable to satisfy public curiosity on the point.

On the completion of the last treaty with China, it was confidently expected that full advantage would be taken of it, in the way of commercial enterprise and scientific research. This has been the case in regard to the former. Our mercantile interests have been largely represented at the different ports and in the interior of the country, so that they have risen to a position of astonishing magnitude. The latter object, however, has hitherto been imperfectly taken up, and the country is yet in many respects a *terra incognita.* *A vast field remains to be investigated, which, we doubt not, would amply reward the employers, and add to our information in almost every department of science. Much has been done in other newly opened countries both by private adventurers, and by expeditions appointed by Western Governments. In relation to China, we have long known of the mission deputed by the Government of France, and in connection with which M. Simon has been engaged for several years.

The object of this scientific mission is specially of an agricultural kind, though M. Simon has also given his attention to other branches of interest and value, for the sake of adding to our stock of knowledge, and benefiting various classes in the West. It is gratifying that such a mission has been at work in this country, where much may be learned at the hands of a nation like the Chinese. However we may boast of our superiority to them in the elements of civilization, yet they are not to be despised on many points of social importance, and may be either imitated or improved upon, to the great advantage of Western economies. We have much pleasure in drawing attention to the labours of M. Simon, and have to thank him for the very liberal spirit in which, as an agent of the French government, he is ready to communicate the information he has acquired during his travels in China, for the benefit alike of commerce and science.

In choosing a field for his special investigation, M. Simon was led to fix upon the province of Szu Chuen, the most westerly in China, which has been justly famed for the richness of its produce s, and though distant and difficult of access, our traveller has prosecuted the object of his mission in a most successful manner. His details of the journey from Hankow and back are deeply interesting, and show the many perils to which one is exposed in the course of it. Especially, the navigation of the Yang-tsze is at certain points of a most dangerous kind, and M. Simon and his companions were at times in the greatest hazard. Every year it seems that hundreds of lives and much valuable property are lost from the violence of the rapids at various parts.

M. Simon proceeded as far as Monping, at no great distance from the borders of Szu Chuen and Thibet, passing on his way through many large and populous towns and cities. The commerce at these places is shown to be immense, and much information was gathered bearing on the objects of his mission. He was enabled to travel in the most open and public manner, owing to his being a recognized agent of the French Government, and in consequence of the French authorities at Pekin having secured the sanction of Prince Kung in his favor. Having an official position, and his passports being made out as by Imperial command, he was everywhere received with respect by the Mandarins, whatever may have been their suspicions in regard to him, and their latent ill-will from his coming among them in that capacity.

With regard to the results of his voyage, M. Simon has sent many interesting specimens of plants and other productions to his native country. Others are still in the course of being forwarded, well calculated to excite attention to the subject. A few of these may be referred to.

The White Wax or *peh lah* tree of China is one of great curiosity and value. It grows largely in Szu Chuen and presents a pleasing sight from the deposit of the wax on the branches. This is done by an insect which lives in the tree. Several specimens of this plant have been brought to Shanghae with the wax afixed to them in the natural state. Numerous medicinal products and forest trees of a remarkable kind have also been prepared for transportation. Among these latter, the cedar of the province is famous, and the only pine sells almost for its weight in silver. A collection has been made of the different kinds of silk produced in the province, and the eggs of the yellow silk worm have been obtained in a perfect state of preservation. The specimens were derived from the place where the insect was originally found. A map has been prepared of Szu Chuen, to indicate the different cultivations of importance, and the limits which they occupy, as determined by the observations of our traveller. Other interesting examples of social industry have been met with, suggestive of the progress made by the natives of that province, and calculated to have an influence on home manufactures, as well as furnishing a mart for commercial enterprise here.

Many notes have been drawn up by M. Simon in regard to the agriculture, rural economy, and trade of Szu Chuen, which will in due time be published. Not a few of these are highly instructive to us in a western point of view, and it is a matter worthy of commendation, that a Mission should have been appointed by the French Government, to examine the current system of things in an old established country like this, and to avail itself of whatsoever may be found practically useful.

We are sorry to observe many indications of hostile feeling met with by M. Simon on the part of the authorities and the people towards Christianity and the foreign powers. Placards were widely posted up, and books freely distributed at the instance of the Mandarins, to the prejudice of the Christian religion, the Queen of Great Britain and the Emperor of France. Whether this represents the real feeling of the Chinese Government, or of an opposition party, it may be difficult to say, but it shows clearly what is the prevailing *animus* in that portion of China.

An interesting and useful itinerary has been written by M. Simon, of the course pursued by him in his travels, and the distance between the different places, interspersed with valuable statistics as to the products and commerce of various sections of the country. The fire-wells of the province were also seen by him, and are described at length. Altogether such investigations as have just been completed, appear amply to have fulfilled the object in view, and it only requires a minute and public record of them, to render them serviceable to a very wide extent.—*Communicated.*

Summary of the Week.

We have little to lay before our readers this week as a Summary. The life of the Settlement has been as dull as usual, nothing, with the exception of the Soochow affairs, having taken place sufficiently interesting to get up the smallest degree of excitement.

A correspondence between the American and French Consuls relative to Parsell's sale, as noticed in last Saturday's *Herald* created a slight degree of attention. The most important point brought out by the controversy is the statement made by the French Vice Consul, to the effect that the "French Concession" stands on the same footing as the English and American Settlements. The question is therefore merely one of courtesy, and this demands that an official notification be given to a Consul whenever any public act is performed in that portion of the foreign settlement more especially under his jurisdiction.

The proceedings of the Municipal Council, published on Monday last, were not of an important character. The practice of exercising horses in the streets and on the Maloo, was brought under the notice of the Boards, and recommended to the attention of the Police. At the last Council, it was agreed that the meeting of Land Renters on the English side, appointed for the 30th instant, should be postponed; in order, we understand, to permit the Hongque Land-renters' meeting to take place first. It is probable, therefore, that the final adjustment of the plans for an Anglo-American settlement will almost exclusively occupy the attention of the ensuing meetings.

On the evening of the 17th inst., the German residents in the settlement celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Leipsic. A large dinner party was given by Messrs. Pustau & Co. The usual number of patriotic toasts were drunk, and national songs sung. Indeed the evening would appear to have passed off most successfully, or, as a correspondents tells us, "as merry as a marriage bell."

The Circus company announced more than a year ago as upon its way to Shanghai, has at length arrived, and promises to be a valuable means of dispelling the *ennui* inseparable from winter in China. We have also to notice a series of promenade concerts given by Miss Amelia Bailey, Mr. Chisholm and the Rhenish Band, under the able management of Mr. Smythe These concerts have been most successful, and we imagine that Miss Bailey must be well satisfied with the reception she has met in Shanghai. With these two sources of amusement, we may hope to spend the long evenings now rapidly approaching without execrating the dulness of our settlement.

At Sungkong there is nothing to claim attention. Macartney has taken his force to Soochow in order to co-operate with Gordon, but the manufacture of shot and shell still goes on with vigour. We understand that in a few days some guns will be turned out by the Sungkong arsenal. These if successful, will commence yet another era in Chinese military history. When effective guns and ammunition can be manufactured by Chinamen (under European supervision) on Chinese ground, the Government will necessarily be less dependent on foreign powers, and may by some lucky chance, rise to a conception of what is due to and from itself.

The Soochow news has absorbed nearly all the interest of the week. A report was current that the Rebels had it in serious contemplation to seize the silk steamers, but this we believe was suggested as a more temporary measure on one occasion when it was necessary to move a large body of troops with rapidity. The Rebels would hardly be so mad as to cut off their chief source of revenue, and enlist against themselves all the sympathies of the mercantile communities in China. Indeed their object seems rather to be to conciliate the good opinion of Western powers. Their conduct in allowing all foreigners who desired to leave to do so without molestation, deserves the highest credit. Even in cases where they, not unjustly, felt themselves aggrieved, they have acted with a magnanimity which we could not hope for from the Imperial government officials. We need not do more than draw attention to the depositions made by the officers of the Taiping foreign contingent, taken before Mr. Seward, and published in our supplement. Those statements speak for themselves, and our readers will be able to form their own opinions on the discrepancies which exist between the sworn evidence of Jones, Morton, &c., and the statement which Burgevine has sent us for publication.

For the present, there seems to be but little chance of an attempt being made by Gordon on the city. His force is by far too small to admit of his doing anything beyond cutting off supplies and harrassing the country around. Until he is well and liberally supported by the Chinese Government, it is vain to expect that he will imperil all he has already gained by a premature attack, which in all probability he could not follow up.

From Ningpo we learn that on the 18th instant a force under Colonel Cooke left for Wantaquan, an island in Hangchow bay, long known as the resort both of Native and European pirates. We have as yet received no details of the expedition.

The intelligence from Japan is most important. Every item of news seems to point to a determination on the part of the Daimios to expel foreigners. It is stated positively that Stotsbashi is about formally to revive the proposition to close Japan, and that if he does not obtain the aid of the Yedo Government, he and the other Daimios of the conservative party will endeavour to carry out their design in spite of any opposition on the Tycoon's part. The latter does not look favorably, it would seem, on any open rupture with foreigners, and is in consequence gradually embroiling himself with the other Princes. Another brutal murder has been perpetrated by the Yaconins. M. Camus, a sub-lieutenant in the third battalion of the Chasseurs d'Afrique, was on the 14th October found lying fearfully mutilated on the road about a mile and a half from the foreign settlement of Yokohama. The villagers were either unable or unwilling to give any information which might possibly lead to the identification of his murderers and, up to the date of our latest advices no light had been thrown on the circumstances which led to this attack on an unarmed man.

CONDEMNATION OF SHINGPAO

We have been favoured with the following translation of an imperial edict condemning to death the well-known Imperialist Leader, Shing-pao. Shing-pao, it will be remembered, was in command of the division of the Chinese army by which Bowlby, Brabazon, Anderson and De Norman were taken prisoners; and whether acting on his own authority or under superior orders, was the immediate author of their execution.

On receipt of several memorials from ministers outside the capital, denouncing Shing-pao as being guilty of excesses in direct contempt of the laws, we at once issued Our rescript, commanding him to be suspended from office, and to be brought to the capital for trial. As soon as the Board of Punishments announced his arrival at their Yamun, We then deputed the Prince of Ching, of the Grand Secretariat, and a minister of State, to act in concert with the Board in examining him. On the several (autograph) depositions made and submitted for Our glance by the Prince and the others, Shing-pao, under the impression that there were no witnesses to confront him, had shown both intrigue and cunning throughout.

On the same day, We received a second memorial from the Prince and the others, and were still more surprised at the second deposition and defence of the above person. When Shing-pao first entered Shensi to take military command, his appointment gave rise to much discussion [unfavourable to him]. We were not sparing of Our exhortations at the time; and thrice, and again did We lay Our injunctions upon him, hoping that he would exert himself to wash away his former offence and redeem himself from punishment by meritorious conduct But [on the contrary] after he had reached Shensi, he returned to his former excesses, without fear (or shame) and changed no whit in vice. [The fact of] his even having concubines in his camp, as admitted by himself, was a great breach of the laws, and [after all we might ask] what have all Our instructions gone for? They have been considered as a thing of course to be dispensed with, and the sovereign has been treated with the utmost contempt,

[Conscious that] the temper of Miao-p'ei-lin was of a violent and rapacious nature, We had directed Shing-pao to find out whether his submission could be relied on or not? He (Shing-pao) without hesitation guaranteed his faithfulness, and even prayed Us to bestow some mark of favour upon him. He moreover had the presumption [without the authority] to order Miao-p'ei-lin's men into Shensi, and when We issued Our commands disapproving of this measure, he had the audacity to dispute Our authority.

Miao-p'ei-lin has again slain Our officers, taken possession of cities, and is now, as before, in rebellion. Lang-ching-shih who had been a rebel many times, was falsely recommended to Us by Shing-pao as worthy of some notice for his valour, and when We had promoted him to be Adjutant-General, he again with some followers projected rebellion.

It cannot be said at the present day that the two rebels Miao and Sung have any intention of acknowledging the authority of Our Government.

As to the remainder of the clauses [against Shing-pao] San-ko-lin-sin, in his second memorial to the Throne, said that they agreed with [or were substantiated by] the information he had been able to glean from the people, and that Shing-pao had been guilty of misdemeanor was sufficiently apparent.

The excesses of this officer (Shing-pao) being known to all, how [can it be supposed that We] can allow him to exculpate himself by any excuse he may himself invent, and believe that no such thing has happened [or that there is no charge against him]?

In the defence tendered by Shing-pao, he quotes *in extenso* the national laws, and indiscreetly endeavours to obtain the punishment of his accusers for false declarations, in the hope that he may by this means screen himself. His boldness is great and his behaviour extravagant, and were he ordered for immediate execution it would only be what the greatness of his crime demanded

Reflecting however that for some years he has gained some renown for his operations against the rebels, We now of Our mercy commute his sentence, and command that he be directed to put an end to himself, and that Chow-tsu-p'ei and Mien-shing be deputed to see this carried out.

Let the Board of Punishments summon the other criminals involved with Shing-pao, and report to Us the result of their trial, that the case, which has already occupied considerable time, may be settled and disposed of. Respect this!—*Peking Gazette.*

We have been requested to insert the following letter from A Merchant, protesting against the assertion made by Mr. Jones in his statement before Mr. Seward, that Burgevine was assured of the sympathy of many of the leading firms in Shanghai. There is no doubt that many persons sympathised with Burgevine individually, as a man who had been hardly treated by the Imperialists; but we think Mr. Jones was mistaken in supposing that "many of the leading Firms" ever had the slightest intention of affording him active assistance. Mr. Jones himself acknowledges that such was not rendered.

To the Editor of the
Daily Shipping & Commercial News.

Sir,—In the statement of Mr. C. F. Jones, lately in the service of the rebels at Soochow, made before the American Consul at this place and published in your issue of this morning, he says that "he (Burgevine) found that altho' assured of the sympathy of many of the leading Firms at Shanghai, their assistance was less to be depended on." From this it would appear that "leading Merchants" in Shanghai are ready to sympathise with, if not to aid actively, an adventurer taking part in an armed rebellion against the Government of the country in which they reside, and with which their own Government are in peace and friendship. Such conduct would be characterised by very ugly names in Europe, and I should be sorry to think that any, far less *many*, of my fellow merchants would be guilty of it. I have not the pleasure of Mr. Jones' acquaintance, but I think after such a statement, he is bound either to give the names of those who promised either sympathy or aid to Burgevine, or to deny it publicly if any mistake exist. This is but common fairness to any one who, like myself, is

A Merchant, but not a Rebel.

To the Editor of the
Daily Shipping & Commercial News.

Sir,—I notice to-day that you state that "Mr. Jones, in reference to my late letter, replies, "that it would be impossible for him "to publish any names in connection with "Soochow affairs, but that he will prove "the truth of his assertions in a private "conversation with me, or any other gen- "tleman anxious for information." I care nothing for information unless it be made public to all, and have no interest in knowing who are the sympathisers with, and abettors of rebellion, other than to defend the character of those who are not so from an unjust aspersion. Mr. Jones said in an open Consular Court, that "*many* of the leading Merchants in Shanghai" were people of this stamp. I deny it; and if he now shrinks from naming the delinquents openly, he must be content to rest under the imputation of making accusations he cannot substantiate. I can easily understand, that he gave evidence loosely, without weighing his words, and probably imagining that it was a charge of little importance that no one would care about. But I, and I believe most, if not all of my fellow Merchants hold a different opinion, think it a disgrace, and a crime, and are justly indignant at having such things said of us. Here in Shanghai, such an accusation will meet with the credence it deserves, but people at a distance might suppose that really "*many* of the *leading* Merchants" were implicated, instead of, as I believe, a *very few* of the *smallest*, if indeed they are worthy of the name of Merchants at all. I conclude by again requesting Mr. Jones either to designate by name the Merchants he alludes to, or to withdraw his accusation as publicly as he made it.

A Merchant, but not a Rebel.
Shanghai, 23rd Oct., 1863.

To the Editor of the
Daily Shipping and Commercial News.

Sir,—Observing that the statement of Mr. C. F. Jones, first taken under oath, that several leading firms in Shanghai had led General Burgevine to expect sympathy and active assistance in his operations with the Rebels, has been reiterated through the medium of your paper, the gravity of the charge, and the fact that we are of the same nationality as General Burgevine, lead us to state publicly for ourselves, that we have neither felt sympathy for General Burgevine in his Rebel enterprise, nor offered any aid, comfort or encouragement for its prosecution.

Russell & Co.
Augustine Heard & Co.
Bull, Purdon & Co.
Olyphant & Co.
Frazar & Co.

Shanghai, 23rd Oct., 1863.

INSURANCES.

THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this port for the above Company are prepared to grant Police by first-class vessels from Shanghai to any Port or Ports in the United Kingdom, also by steamers to Ports on the Coast of China, India, Australia, and Europe. Payable in London.

ROTHWELL, LOVE & Co.
tf 53 Shanghai, 26th August, 1862.

"OCEAN" MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF ROTTERDAM.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company, are prepared to grant Risks on the usual terms.

TRAUTMANN & Co.
20jn-64 157 Shanghai, 19th June, 1863.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Directors of the Lancashire Insurance Company have appointed Messrs. W. R. Adamson & Co. Agents for the Company at Shanghai.

By Order,
GEORGE STEWART,
General Manager.
tf 240 Manchester, July 1863.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL....£2,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS IN MANCHESTER.
JOHN TODD, Esq., Chairman.
W. H. Bradley, Esq.
John Clegg, Esq.
B. Darbyshire, Esq., Liverpool.
Alexander Ewing, Esq., Glasgow.
William Fenton, Esq., Rochdale.
Samuel Hargreaves, Esq.
John Knowles, Esq.
J. Robinson Kay, Esq., Bury.
J. Schofield Mayson, Esq.
Wm. Pilkington, Esq., Blackburn.
Joseph Schofield, Esq.
N. Schelmerdine, Esq.
James Smith, Esq., Liverpool.
James Wagstaff, Esq., London.
Edward Wanklyn, Esq.
Barton Wood, Esq.

DIRECTORS IN LIVERPOOL.
C. HOLLAND, Esq., Chairman.
B. Darbyshire, Esq.
Thomas Fry, Esq.
Henry Jump, Esq.
Frederic Lyon, Esq.
James Smith, Esq.
James Smith, Esq.
Thos. R. Stolterfoht, Esq.

The income of the Company is now as under:—

Fire premiums, upwards of......	£ 60,000
Life premiums and interest......	29,000
The Life Assurance Fund now exceeds....................	88,000
The Funds of the Company exceeds....................	251,000

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Insurances are transacted on terms as moderate as those of any responsible office.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Lancashire is also prepared to receive proposals for Life Assurance.

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and all further information may be obtained from

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.,
Agents at Shanghai.
tf 241 Oct. 3, 1863.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Marine Branch: 5 ROYAL EXCHANGE AVENUE, LONDON.

CAPITAL,....2,500,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the *Marine Branch* of the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies at current rates of Premium.

GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 258 Shanghai, 14th Oct., 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this port, for the "North China Insurance Company," are prepared to accept risks by steamers and sailing vessels when towed by steamers.

CRAVEN WILSON & Co.
tf 100 Chinkiang, 17th June, 1863.

保險公所

啟者本行現在鎮江
作爲保險公所經理
之人可保火輪船幷
火輪船拖帶小船等
隻免受驚灾如有驚
者照數償還如有人
欲保險者請至本行
面議可也此佈
天青洋行啟。

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE *Undersigned are now prepared to grant* Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of Shanghai Taels 15,000 on the contents of any one building, situated on the British Concession at Tzechuhlin, Tien-tsin.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th August, 1862.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £1,259,760 STG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3d February, 1862.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company, and are prepared to grant Polic es against FIRE at Shanghai on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to

GILMAN & Co.
tf Shanghai, 10th January, 1862.

INSURANCES.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

THE Undersigned, having been chosen Secretaries and Agents of this Association are prepared to issue Policies upon marine risks at current rates of premium.

Policies can be made payable in London, New York, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Fuchau and Shanghai.

In addition to the usual brokerage, this Association returns to the assured of each year, at the close of each current year, fifteen per cent of the profits of the Company for that year, divided *pro rata* to the amount of premiums paid by each Police holder.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Secretaries.
tf Shanghai November 1st 1862.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to GRANT POLICIES against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situate in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

NOTICE.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS IN CHINA for the above-named Insurance Company, are now prepared to issue Policies against Marine Risks upon the usual terms, to the extent of Mexican $47,000 by Sailing Ship, and Mexican $90,000 by Steamer.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.
19ap-64 Shanghai, 18th April, 1862.

NOTICE.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned Agents for the above named Companies, are prepared to issue Policies upon Marine risks upon the customary convictions.

Policies can be made payable in London, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and at almost every port of India, China, and Australia

ADRIAN & Co.
tf 28 Nagasaki, December, 1862

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above-named Company at this Port, are prepared to grant POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the Extent of £5,000 on *Buildings or on Goods stored therein.*

MACPHERSON & MARSHALL.
tf Yokohama, 24th October 1861.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents in Shanghai for the above Company and are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, as follows—

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, detached and in the occupation of Foreigners, at the rate of ¾ *per cent per annum.*

On Furniture and Stores in the above, 1 *per cent per annum.*

On first-class detached Godowns, ¾ *per cent per annum.*

On second-class Godowns 1 *per cent per annum.*

On Merchandize in Godowns, 1 *per cent per annum;* ½ *per cent for* 3 *months,* and ¾ *per cent for* 6 *months.*

Policies will be granted to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on its contents.

No Insurance will be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Considerable advantages are offered by this Company to those effecting Insurance for a longer period than one year.

Forms of Proposals and all requisite information can be obtained at the Offices of the Undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st July, 1861.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned Agents in Shanghae for the above Company are prepared to accept assurance as under:

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, *used strictly as such,* and the contents consisting of Household furniture, &c., therein, in private use, at the rate of ¾ *per cent per annum*

On Buildings of Brick or Stone covered with *Tiles, Slates or Metal, detached from Chinese* Tenements, and on their contents at the rate of *one per cent per annum,* and to the extent of £10,000 on each separate building.

A Building and its contents taken together form one risk. Thus the above sum may be underwritten on a Building alone, or on the contents alone, or part on the Building and part on the contents.

Assurances for Six months will be charged *three-fourths, and for* Three months *one-half of the annual rate.*

No Assurance is to be considered in force until *the premium be paid.*

Parties applying for Assurances will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
tf Shanghae, 2d June, 1860.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* LONDON, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.
Shanghai, 13th February, 1857

INSURANCES.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent *of £10,000, on any one building* with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TO ARRIVE, OR FROM SHIPS-SIDE.

JAPANESE TIMBER AS UNDER:

800 pcs. Scantling, 13 & 14ft. long x 5½ in. sq.
2600 do. do. do. do. x 6 do.
600 do. do. do. do. x 6 in. x 7 in.
2000 do. do. do. do. x 7 in. sq.
6000 Pine Boards, 12 ft. x 12 in x 1 in.
2000 do. 6 ft. x 12 in. x 1 in.
2000 do. 6 ft. x 10 *a* 12 in. x ½ in.
2000 Cedar Boards, 6 ft. x 10 *a* 12 in. x ½ in.
300 pcls. Firewood.

For further particulars, apply to

OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 205 Shanghai, 22nd August, 1863.

Wm. DATO & Co.

BEG to intimate to the Residents of Shanghai and Visitors, that having completed the enlargement of their Store, they are now prepared to show their new Stock of Goods for Autumn and Winter. The varieties being too numerous to advertise an inspection is solicited.

Entrance by the new Store, corner of Rue Montauban facing Pont Edan or 2nd Bridge across the Yang-king-pang.

tf 235 Shanghai, 23rd Sept., 1863.

FOR SALE.

SHERRY Yasi's in 2 & 3 doz. cases,	Tls.	8	p. dozt
Port, „ „ „ „	„	8	„
Champagne, in 1 „ „	„	12	„
Claret, (Barton & Guestier's)			
St. Julien, in 1-doz. cases,	„	8	„
Medoc, 1 „	„	5	„
Cognac Brandy, 1 „	„	10	„
do. do. 1 „	„	6	„
India Pale Ale, 4 „ casks	„	2	„

CHAPMAN, KING & Co.
tf 223 Shanghai, 12th September, 1863.

WORKS ON SALE.

At the Presbyterian Mission Press.

BROWN'S COLLOQUIAL JAPANESE or Conversational Sentences in English and Japanese, ...	$6.00.
Martin's ANALYTICAL READER, a Short Method for Learning the Chinese written Language, ...	$4.00.
Culbertson's China or DARKNESS IN THE FLOWERY LAND, ...	$1 00.
Hernisz's Guide to Conversation in the English and Chinese Languages,..........	$3.00.
Macgowan's Phrases in the Shanghai Dialect, ...	$5 00.

27ju-64 163 Shanghai, 27th June, 1863.

Extract from the *Lancet,* February 4, 1854, and from Dr. Hassall's recent work on "Food and its Adulterations:"—

"The samples of Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell were entirely free from COPPER."

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED Oilmen's Stores and Confectionery, may be had of every respectable dealer in India and the Colonies. Purchasers should be careful to obtain the genuine articles as inferior preparations are often substituted.

C. & B. invite attention to the following.—

PICKLES prepared in pure malt vinegar.

BOTTLED FRUITS for Tarts, Puddings, &c.

JAMS AND JELLIES, Marmalade, Fruits in Syrup, Crystalized Fruits. Prepared Calf's-feet and other table Jellies; Vanilla and other Creams.

PURE MUSHROOM CATSUP. Essence of Anchovies, Harvey's, Reading, Soho, Sir Robert Peel's, Royal Table, and other choice Sauces.

POTTED MEATS, Anchovy Paste, Bloater Paste, Soyer's Sauces, Relish, and Aromatic Mustard. Patent Preserved Hams, Cheese, Bacon, &c. Oxford and Bologna Sausages. Yorkshire Game Patés, Yorkshire Pork Patés. Mackarel in Sauce, Kippered Herrings, Pickle Salmon in Bottles, Fried Eels, Herrings a la Sardines, Blackwall Whitebait, Fresh Oysters, and many other delicacies.

C. & B. are Special Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and for PHILLIPE & CANAUD'S SARDINES.

PURCHASERS DESIROUS of obtaining the genuine Manufactures of C. & B. should buy only from those dealers who may be fully relied upon, as many fraudulent Imitations of their goods are sold. In some instances labels resembling there are made use of, while in others empty jars and bottles bearing their labels are purchased, and filled with abominable mixtures.

It is well for the bottles and jars to be broken when empty, to prevent the latter fraud, but the only safeguard against the former is to be found in the character of the dealer. All articles from the Manufactory have on the Label the Address—

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen.
18no-63 SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S Creaming Champagne.
Port, Sherry, &c., &c.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 16th September, 1859.

HOUSES & LAND.

TO LET.

THE Godown in Foochow Road, at present occupied by Messrs. John Forster & Co.
For particulars apply to,

WATSON & Co.
tf 243 Shanghai, 3rd October, 1863.

HOUSES & LAND.

Astor House Hotel.

FOR SALE.

THE Good-will, business, Stock-in-trade, Furniture, &c., as it *now stands, of the above* well known Hotel. This establishment is well fitted up, to carry on business in first class style: as it has been newly furnished, and a spacious Billiard Room opened and done up in the best English manner, with Tables and all Appurtenances, made by Thurston & Co., London.

The accommodation for visitors is large and commodious, with Stables, Out-houses, Coach-houses, &c., and ample ground for additional buildings, if required.

The business of the Hotel is good; and the only reason the proprietor wishes to dispose of it, is *in consequence of ill health, which necessitates* his departure from Shanghai.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

H. W. SMITH,
Proprietor.
tf 153 Shanghai, 20th June, 1863.

FOR SALE.

A Back Lot in British Concession at Kiukiang.

Apply to
RICHD. R. TYERS.
tf 117 Shanghai, 4th May 1863.

MISCELLANEOUS

AMMUNITION.

Eley's Ammunition

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

FOR SPORTING OR MILITARY PURPOSES;

Double Waterproof Central Fire caps, Felt Waddings to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for Killin Game, &c., at long distances, Breech Loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles.

Contractors to the War Department for Small Arms Ammunition.

Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartriges and Caps for Colt's, Adams', and other Revolvers.

Enfield Rifle Ammunition, and Ball Cartridges

for Whitworth and Henry's Rifles, also for Westly Richard's, Terry's, Wilson's, Prince's Deare's and other Breech Loaders.

Bullets of uniform weight made by compression from soft Refined Lead.

Eley Bros., Gray's-Inn, London, W.C.
26wks 162 Shanghai, 27th June, 1863.

To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" are engraven on the Government Stamp of each Box, without which none are genuine.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,

FOR HALF A CENTURY this well-known remedy for Pulmonary Disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold-fields of Australia, the back-woods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and the place of Pekin. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.

Prepared and sold in Boxes, Tins, and Bottles of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St Paul's Churchyard, London. Sold Retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the World.

Sold in Shanghai by

J. LLEWELLYN & Co.,
"Medical Hall."
20wk 256 Shanghai, Oct. 17th, 1863.

SCREW AND PADDLE STEAMERS, &c.

G. H. HARRINGTON & Co.,
Architects, Engineers and Surveyors,
27, *Leadenhall Street, London, E. C.*

CONTRACTS entered *into for Building* Wood or Iron Screw and Paddle Steamers, Sailing Ships, Tugs or Barges suited to Sea or River Navigation.

Patent Combination Vessels with Teak Flanking and Iron Frames.

Estimates and particulars forwarded on application, and contracts made for delivery of all kinds of Vessels in India.

6fy 198 30, Cornhill, London, June 1st, 1863.

TO PURCHASERS AND CONSUMERS OF COAL IN SHANGHAI.

HAVING been informed that Cargoes of Coal have been Shipped at Birkenhead and certified as

"WELSH HARTLEY COAL,"

we hereby give notice that the parties giving such certificates have no authority from us to do so, and that all Coal shipped by us is certified on the back of the Bills of Lading, as

"LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL,"

and we further state that this is the only Coal of that name on the lists of the Honourable East India Company, and the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and no certificate is genuine unless signed as under.

W. & H. LAIRD,
Birkenhead and Liverpool.
7ma-64 63 7th March, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Chairman of the Shanghai Dock Company has directed the Undersigned to give Notice that any vessel or hulk lying within sixty fathoms of the entrance to either Dock, on a line drawn straight outwards into the river, and fifty fathoms on each side of such line, up and down the River, will be liable to be made fast to by vessels entering the Docks, and will be responsible for any damage, or collision caused by her position.

HAWKINS & Co.,
tf 186 Shanghai, 21st July, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, having been assured of the support of the Imperial and Consular Authorities, give notice that they do not hold the interests they represent responsible for any damage done by their steamers to vessels lying in the fair way, as defined by the Harbour Master, or within the berth at their buoys.

RUSSELL & Co.
tf 209 Shanghai, August 28th, 1863.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SAUCE.—LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the only Good Sauce and applicable to every variety of Dish.

Extract of a Letter from a Medical Gentleman at Madras to his Brother at Worcester, May, 1851:—

"Tell Lea & Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."

CAUTION.

LEA & PERRINS.

Beg to caution the public against spurious imitations of their celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with SPURIOUS IMITATIONS, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the names of L. & P. *forged.*

L. & P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world, to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

⁂ Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

10fe-64 24

E. C. KIRBY & CO.,

Ship Chandlers, Store Keepers, and Bakers, &c.
NINGPO.

E. C. KIRBY & Co., having been established at this Port two years, and now receiving their Consignments of Goods direct, are enabled to supply the community and the Shipping visiting Ningpo on such terms as will bear a favorable comparison with Shanghai and Hongkong, and trust to merit that share of patronage, so liberally bestowed on them hitherto.

They have on hand a good assortment of Ship Chandlery and Oilman's Stores, also Fancy goods of every description.

There is attached to the Store a Dispensary where prescriptions are carefully prepared and a large quantity of drugs always in stock.

tf 69 Ningpo, 12th March, 1863.

JOSHUA JOSEPH AND SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
BOOTS AND SHOES
SUITABLE FOR THE HOME & FOREIGN MARKETS
13, SKINNER STREET, SNOW HILL,
LONDON.
20w 255 Oct. 17th, 1863.

DICKSON & Co.

General Commission Agents,
NINGPO.
tf 244 Ningpo, May 18th, 1863.

J. KEARNY RODGERS,

GENERAL BROKER,
(In Ships, Land, Merchandize, &c.)

Office (公和 "*Kong Ho*") in Foochow Road, Next door to Messrs. HALL & HOLTZ's premises.

tf 119 Shanghai, 9th May, 1863.

BYRNE & Co.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS, SHIP BROKERS, AUCTIONEERS, MARINE SURVEYORS, AND PROPRIETORS OF CARGO-BOATS.
OFFICE AND GODOWN IN NANKIN ROAD,
near the Bund.
tf 15 Shanghai, 1st January, 1863.

McKENZIE & CO.,

Ship Chandlers, Store-keepers, and Provisioners,—Soda Water, and Lemonade Manufacturers.
YANG-KING PANG,
SHANGHAI.

WHITFIELD & KINGSMILL,

CIVIL ENGINEERS AND ARCHITECTS.
Yew hun

Orders received for Machinery and Iron work of all descriptions to be executed in England under the superintendence of an Experienced Civil Engineer and Machinist.

tf 34 Shanghai, 23rd January, 1863.

S. C. WOODRUFF,

Shipchandler, Storekeeper, and General Agent.
THE BUND, HONG-QUE,
SHANGHAI.
my-64 8 May 10th, 1862.

HALL & HOLTZ,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

W. M. MORGAN & CO.,

Brokers, Commission Agents, and Auctioneers,
D'AGUILAR STREET,
tf HONGKONG.

Wm. DATO and Co.,

GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
SHANGHAI.
Yang-king-pang, Corner of Rue Montauban.
tf Shanghai, 4th April, 1862.

[*Edited by* R. ALEXANDER JAMIESON *Printed & Published every Saturday, at the North-China Herald Office, Shanghai.*]

SUPPLEMEMT TO THE "NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, 24TH OCTOBER, 1863.

KIUKIANG.

To the Editor of the
North China Herald.
Kiukiang, 5th Oct., 1863.

SIR,—As one of the signers of the admonition addressed by this community to Mr. Hughes, I have read your comments on the correspondence that has passed between us with much interest, and trust that you will allow me to add a few words which may tend to lessen the misunderstanding that appears to have obtained on the subject. That the style of this correspondence is unusual, is evident, and to one ignorant of the relations previously existing between the community and their Consul, it may even appear unbecoming. Were, however, the various notifications that have been addressed to this community by Mr. Hughes since his instalment here to be published, the peculiar style of these documents would throw an entirely new light on the controversy, and show that there is good excuse for any want of temper, which you may otherwise accuse those who penned the reply in question of having displayed.

With regard to this special Notification, it must be observed that H. M. Consul therein distinctly points out that *the return of transit exactions is not only an improbable, but an actually impossible event,* unless a British merchant deliberately pays double dues on his teas. knowing at the time that there is only a slight probability of any portion of this double payment being ever recovered.

Thus Mr. Hughes, in reply to repeated statements of detailed grievances, tells the community, in a paragraph so involved that the due meaning is with difficulty decipherable, that only after having made use of the Transit Certificates *when the produce is already en route,* can any claims be urged &c.

Now the tax against which we have specially remonstrated, is levied by the Chinese authorities on the Goods at the time of starting, *before they can have reached the first barrier,* and further, this tax is made to clear the goods from all further dues, and would appear to have been adroitly so arranged by the Chinese authorities, as to render all Transit Certificates worse than useless.

Thus the Agent of the foreign merchant in the interior, being compelled to pay this tax under all circumstances, has, on his arrival at the first barrier, the option of producing his foreign Transit certificate, and conveying the goods on under its cover, or, of making use of the Chinese receipt given him at the time of *starting to clear him from* all further dues up to the time of his arrival in Kiukiang. In the one case, the employer has to pay the Treaty Transit dues in addition to the tax already levied, and in the other case, the double payment is escaped, but all chance of redress for the exaction is lost. Of the results of the conscientious use of the Transit Certificates, I will quote one among many instances.

A parcel of Tea owned by a British firm here, and for which certificates had been duly issued and paid for at the Consulate, paid the local tax at the place of starting, and continued it's journey under Transit certificates to this port, the document being duly stamped at every barrier passed. On arrival of the Tea at the last barrier—on the Yangtse two miles below Kiukiang—payment of the Transit dues was demanded recording to certificate. The *Agent at once refused, on* the *ground* of a tax said to clear the Tea from all further dues having been paid at the *starting* point, and referred the matter to his employers here. They at once represented the matter to the Consul and requested *his* interference, alleging that, if the certificates had not been previously acknowledged, now was the time to put them in force by witholding payment of the Treaty dues until the illegality of the country tax should have been acknowledged, and refund made by the authorities here. After the Tea had been detained three days lying in the open river at great risk, a reply was received from the Consul directing payment of the amount, thus necessitating an immediate double payment by the firm, with only a slight chance of obtaining a refund at some future period, *at the spot where the exaction was made.*

Since that date, I am told that no further notice has been taken of the matter, though the event narrated occurred nearly two months ago.

We see then that, in his reply to our (former) remonstrances Mr. Hughes, instead of openly acknowledging his present inability to procure a *remission of* the tax, tries to screen himself from further trouble behind directions to the *community which he well knows cannot* be followed out. This is the cause of the indignation given vent to in our letter.

I would further point out that, in making this local tax frank the Teas to their destination, and by fixing its amount at the precise sum stipulated in the Treaty, the high Chinese authorities show: firstly their deliberate intention of nullifying the foreign Treaty regulations, and secondly their power to enforce the Transit system in the country when it is their will to do so, a fact often disputed hitherto, but now clearly proved.

Therefore I maintain that, be the tone of the remonstrance commendable or not, the thanks of the mercantile community in China generally are due to those who, seeing their Consul offer no resistance, first made an energetic stand in support of their Treaty *rights, before the time had* come when through disuse these rights should have become null.

Mr. Hughes's *own statements* I will confront in few words. The second paragraph of our letter, which he represents *as being* a quotation, was *nothing of* the kind, but simply a recapitulation of what appeared to the community to be the meaning of the complicated directions above alluded to. With respect to our third paragraph having shown a misconception of the nature of the tax, I can only say that we believe ourselves right in stating that an exaction levied on British property, protected by duly stamped Transit certificates, is as contrary to the letter as it is to the spirit of the Treaty, as laid down in the article quoted.

In conclusion, I will add that there are epochs in the history of a community like our own, as in that of a nation, when discretion is no longer discretion, and, though I willingly admit the action of the community in this instance to have been hasty, I am convinced that, as it was unanimously decided in a meeting called to consider the matter, the time had come when a strong and united expression of the feelings of the British residents towards their Consul was absolutely necessary, to prevent their having *to suffer further humiliation at the hands* of the local mandarins in the person of Her Majesty's representative.

Apologizing for this long trespass on your space,

I remain, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
E PLURIBUS UNUS.

SOOCHOW.

THE following voluntary statements by certain officers of the party of foreigners lately in the rebel service at Soochow, (viz: C. F. Jones, J. D. Morton, W. H. Porter, W. J. Barclay, and J. A. Whiting), having been taken down on their passage from Soochow to Shanghai, have been affirmed on oath this day before the undersigned, with the understanding that the said affidavits shall at no time be used for the purpose of legal prosecution.

(The statement of J. A. Whiting, owing to his absence, has not been sworn to.)

GEORGE F. SEWARD,
U. S. Consul.
Shanghai, October 17th, 1863.

Statement of C. F. Jones, (lately Commanding the steamer "Kajow.")

IN July last, I was in command of the silk-steamer *Yün-fu,* belonging to Messrs Fletcher & Co. I had previously commanded the str. *Kajow* in the service of the Chinese Authorities, and had occasion to feel deeply wronged by their action in withholding the pay due me for nearly a year's employment. I was acquainted with Burgevine, and aware *of his intention to join the rebels;* but I declined associating myself with him in this movement, so long as I should be in the service of other individuals. On the 2nd of July, I left in the *Yünfu* for the silk districts, and Burgevine, Hayes, and Townsend, with some attendants, took passage as far as San-li-jow, at which place they left me and proceeded to Soochow. Having subsequently left my employ, I joined Burgevine, and on *the 2nd of August, in company with himself* and others, seized the str. *Kajow* at Sungkiang. We proceeded in this vessel viâ San-li-jow and Nan-zing to Hankow, and thence to Soochow across the Taihu lake. We staid about 11 days at Soochow, where Burgevine occupied himself in laying the foundations of a force, and we then proceeded in the *Kajow* to Tan-yang, about 35 miles below Chinkiang, on the Grand Canal, from which point we rode to San-ja (2 days) and thence travelled 45 miles by boat to Nanking. Capt. Delly and six of Burgevine's body guard were with us. Burgevine's object in visiting Nanking was to obtain from the Chung Wang, who acts as viceregent under his immediate superior the Tien-wang, guarantees for placing his force on a proper footing, securing the position of his officers etc. Our reception at Nanking was most friendly; we were lodged in one of the Chung Wang's palaces, and treated with every distinction. At the time of our visit *there were only two foreigners in Nanking,* —a Frenchman, who has this day left Soochow together with ourselves, and an Italian. We remained 15 days at Nanking, and on our departure Burgevine was escorted with the highest honors to his boat. As regards the results attained, he was not at that time assigned an independent command, beyond the control of his own men, though his aim was to place himself at the head of a field force, with which to assume an independent action. A force of 2,000 Rebel soldiers had been set apart at Soochow for drill, but of these not more than 1,000 could be instructed, owing to the paucity of officers. They were drilled by Major Morton to the use of the musket, during our absence from Soochow, but there were not more than 250 stand of arms for this force, and although large numbers of the rebel soldiers were *armed* with muskets, their chiefs would not part with these to arm the new force. Burgevine was however given to understand that he should have as many men as he could procure muskets to arm. Could arms have been obtained, there would have been no difficulty as regards money for payment. I do not think that Burgevine entered the rebel service with a desire to revenge himself upon the Imperial Government; but he was impressed with the belief that he could in such wise retrieve the position *of the rebels,* as to cause *the overthrow* of the present dynasty, and to bring about the recognition of a Taiping Prince by foreign powers. His reliance was upon an active sympathy among the merchants at Shanghai, upon energetic support from the rebels, and upon abstinence on the part of foreign governments from action beyond the 30 mile boundary. This he would not have infringed. Ere long, however, he found that, although assured of the sympathy of many of the leading firms at Shanghai, their assistance was less to be depended upon. It also appeared that the Taipings, though ready to avail themselves to the fullest extent of his services and of those of his supporters, were greatly disinclined to invest him with such a separate command as would have enabled him to operate around Soochow, or to cross, as he purposed, into the Northern Provinces. In the third place, he both witnessed the successes of Major Gordon, and saw that he was certain to receive support. Neither Burgevine *nor myself* have much confidence in a future for the Taiping cause—it is my own opinion as well as his that Soochow must fall, and one of its principal points of weakness is the extreme self-confidence of the rebel leaders. They entertain no fears as to the safety of the city and building and decorations are in constant progress in their mansions. The communication with Nanking and the Southwest is uninterrupted, and a considerable *trade* is carried on in the western suburb of Soochow.

Some time in September, Burgevine and myself went viâ the Tai-hu to Nanzing, and at this point the engines of the "Kajow," which required repair, were taken out and conveyed by myself to Shanghai, where they were put in order. Burgevine meanwhile entered into certain arrangements, which proved unsuccessful, upon which he returned *towards Nanzing, joining me on* the way. We reached Soochow on Sept., 21st. The first questions addressed to myself by the Mo Wang (the Commander-in-Chief at Soochow) had reference to the arms expected, and on learning that Burgevine had returned without supplies of this nature, his anger was very markedly expressed.

On the 1st October, the "Kajow," under my command, advanced with two gun-boats *to meet Gordon's* steamer, the "*Hyson,*" and an engagement of three hours ensued. On the 2nd, at 4 A.M., impelled solely by a desire to hold a friendly communication with an old acquaintance, I advanced along the bank within hailing distance of the *Hyson,* and Capt. Davidson came ashore and spoke with me for some time. At 7 A.M. I saw Major Gordon, who expressed deep regret at the step we had taken, and offered *the utmost possible security* in case we should desire to leave the Taiping ranks. I thanked him for myself and in Burgevine's name, but declined his kind offer on the ground that we could not retrace the step we had taken. On my return to Soochow and reporting to Burgevine my interview with Major Gordon, he was greatly surprised, but expressed a wish to see Gordon himself. At 11 A.M. we visited Chung-Wang, who had arrived some days previously from Nankin, and was occupying with his force a position out-side the N. E. portion of the city, and informed him of my interviews with the foreign officers. He expressed some surprise, but stated that he would have been glad had we induced an English officer to enter the city and converse with him. He was pleased to hear that two of Gordon's officers had promised to dine with us, and he enlarged upon the surprise occasioned him by the action of foreigners in becoming connected with the military service of the Imperial Government against him. I am perfectly confident that any European officer who might have visited the Chung Wang would have been well treated and sent back in safety; whilst the fact that the two officers did not keep their appointment eventually proved an additional cause of distrust towards ourselves. We were highly dissatisfied with the Mo-Wang, who, unlike his superior, inquired why we did not carry off *as prisoners the Europeans* we had met. We told him our opinions on this subject.

At 4 A.M. on the morning of the 3rd Oct. again visited the *Hyson,* and received from Capt. Davidson a letter written by Major Gordon to Burgevine; offering his assistance in obtaining every security to us in case we should wish to leave, and also proffering medical assistance in case of wounds.

On the 4th at half past 4 A.M. saw Capt. *Ludlam of the steamer Firefly,* with whom I had a long conversation on the subject of his joining the Taipings. He declined entering into the project, and expressed a strong opinion that the best course for ourselves was to relinquish our present position. I gave him a letter from Burgevine for Gordon. At 5 P.M. advanced near the stockades, but retired on being fired at. At this time we had no intention whatever *of leaving the rebels, but on the contrary* were planning the capture, if possible, of one of the steamers attached to Gordon's force. It was with this object in view that I walked out with Major Porter to reconnoitre.

The greater part of our force was occupying quarters near the great Bridge (Mi-tu-ch'iao) crossing the grand canal at a distance of about 200 yards from the city wall; *but a portion were living within the city.* On the 6th again failed in an attempt to communicate with Major Gordon. On the 7th, at 5 A.M., went, accompanied by Burgevine, to the stockade, which we entered, and where we conversed with many of our old acquaintances. Were sent back by Major Gordon, who disapproved of our entering the stockade. We engaged to return in the evening to converse with Major *Gordon.*

Whilst these events were passing, no military movements had taken place. The *Chung Wang and Mo Wang* occupied their respective positions. In a recent skirmish outside the stockades, two Europeans of the Franco-Chinese force, which acted for a few days with Major Gordon, were taken prisoners whilst in a state of intoxication, and the Mo Wang at first insisted on their being summarily beheaded. Burgevine demanded that their lives should be spared, and after much discussion they were handed over to us, with the understanding that this practice should be pursued for the future in the case *of prisoners.* The *Mo Wang, however,* issued a Proclamation hereupon, offering a reward of $20 for a European head, and of $50 for any foreigner captured alive. Burgevine remonstrated seriously against this document, and asserted that unless it were withdrawn it would be impossible for his force to fight any longer. The Proclamation was not withdrawn.

At 8 P.M. on the 7th October, Burgevine and myself met Major Gordon *on the bridge* 700 yards in advance of his stockades. The dispute respecting the issue of the Proclamation, together with the general feeling of disappointment, both personal and with regard to the future prospects as to co-operation and to external assistance had been turned over in our minds during the last few days, and at this interview with Gordon our withdrawal from Soochow was first seriously discussed.

At 8 P.M. on October 8th, again saw Major Gordon, in company with Burgevine. Made arrangements for delivering the steamer *Kajow,* and men of the force, under guarantee of our individual security against ulterior proceedings. We at this time informed Gordon that we had received no pay during our service with the rebels, and that, although the men received a small pittance, only one or two of the officers had obtained an inconsiderable sum each. At the same time we both expressed our feeling that neither of us could conscientiously serve against the rebels during the reduction of Soochow.

On October 9th was ordered to accompany Chung Wang with the *Kajow* to the North Gate to act against the Imperial General Ching, who attacked the rebel stockades that day. Burgevine and about 40 Europeans were with me, and we should have defeated and probably captured Ching, but for obstructions in the channel, which prevented the *Kajow* from advancing. In the evening, at Burgevine's request, had an interview with Major Gordon, with regard to the manner in which our withdrawal should be accomplished.

On the 10th October received orders from Chung Wang to advance towards Chang-shu, in which direction he had proceeded with a moderate force to threaten either that place or else the beleaguering force of Imperialist outside Wu-seih. The next day left Soochow at 7 A.M., and arrived close to Chang-shu *at 3.30 P.M.* Chung *Wang* had been engaged, but it was too late for us to go into action. The Imperialists were entrenched in stockades supported by gun-boats. At 7 A.M., on the 12th, engaged the Imperialists with our 12 pr., howitzer, and with two gunboats in advance. The Imperialists fell back leaving about 15 gunboats in our hands. At 10 A.M., the "Kajow" blew up, owing either to a spark from the gun or a rocket *from the enemy having reached the magazine.* The steamer was rendered useless, and the gun blown overboard. Two Europeans were severely injured. The machinery was unhurt, however, and the hull can still be raised. At noon I went to Burgevine, who was lying asleep on board the 32 pr. gunboat, and asked him whether I should assist him to get ashore, as many of our officers and men were making remarks on the condition he was in. *On his demanding the* names of those who had made remarks, I declined giving them, and shortly afterwards again attempted to remonstrate with him in company with another officer. On my again declining to give up names, Burgevine drew out his 4 barrelled pistol, which he cocked and discharged at my head from a distance of about 9 inches. The bullet entered my left cheek and passed upwards. It has not yet been extracted. I exclaimed "You have shot your best friend!"—his answer was "I know I have, and I wish to to G-d I had killed you!" I bled profusely; but did not become insensible. I am at a loss to account for this outbreak, but I am aware that serious differences of opinion had arisen between us of late, and especially with regard to the course it was right to pursue towards Major Gordon. I cannot, however, tell whether this, or momentary anger, was the cause of the attack upon myself. At 2 P.M., I left in a small boat for Soochow, where I arrived at 11 P.M.

On the following day (Oct. 13) I visited Mo-wang at his outposts, about 4 miles to the southeast of the city, and informed him of our mishaps, for which he expressed much regret. I returned that night to the city; in the meanwhile Major Morton and Capt. Smith, to whom *the* project in hand had previously been communicated, arrived from Chang-shu, having come down with Burgevine, Barclay, and Porter, and proceeded by Burgevine's direction to Gordon's stockades. They communicated the news of the loss of the *Kajow,* and made arrangements for the sortie and reception of the remainder of the force. I was not acquainted with this until 9 P.M. on October 14th, when I learned *that* Burgevine had proposed at 4 A.M. to proceed with such of the party as were outside the city, and to place themselves at once in Gordon's hands. I became alarmed on hearing this for the safety of ourselves within the city, and informed for the first time Delly and Ward, who were wounded by the gun-boat explosion, of the plan in hand. They were delighted with the prospect of getting away. At 1 P.M. I was about to leave the city by the East Gate, when I met a European who told me he had been denied egress. I then got out at the North Gate, and proceeded to the south-east angle in a boat. I here met Major Morton, with Porter and Barclay, who informed me that Burgevine had just been made prisoner whilst in the act of leaving the city. Strong suspicion seemed to have been excited by his disobeying an order of Chung Wang's *three times* repeated, for moving up the two large gun-boats with the 32-prs. and the 12-pr. howitzer to repulse Ching's movement against the East Gate. Morton and myself, with the others, being detained through the afternoon within the city, were unaware of the false attack by Gordon's force which was being made to cover our expected retreat. Seeing little prospect of a successful withdrawal, I proposed this night that I should go down to *Nanzing,* seize one of the silk-steamers, and having brought her to Soochow, to contrive by this means to remove the whole party to Gordon's lines, after which the steamer *should be returned to her owners.*

At 6 A.M., on the 15th October, we prepared to re-enter the city with the whole of our party, the boat containing a wounded man having actually begun to move,—as we thought it the best course to adopt, although attended with great personal risk to all. We were not certain of the advance of the steamers, although aware that Major Gordon intended making a false attack. Just, however, *as we were about to move,* we observed the two steamers advancing up the canal, and on seeing them approach so closely, determined to seize the opportunity of escape. The rebel gun-boats were firing on the advancing troops and steamers, and I ordered the men, to whom nothing had yet been said with respect to passing over, to advance in skirmishing order. They followed myself and the other officers down the bank. The boat containing *the wounded man, at the same time slipped* down the stream. Having at length reached the cover of the steamers, we arrived safely at the stockades. The men, on reaching Gordon's lines, were overjoyed at their escape,—and were delighted to accept the permission of Major Gordon to enter his force. A few preferred returning to Shanghai, and received a gratuity from Major Gordon. In conclusion, I observe that although personally well *treated by the rebel chiefs,* we very early perceived how little confidence could be placed in them, and to what an extent our personal safety was jeopardized. We felt the impossibility of leaving their service should we wish to do so,—and in a word felt ourselves completely in their power. Our opinion with regard to the chances of success which the Taipings enjoy, and of the extent to which they appreciate the service of foreigners, are *greatly altered since we first resolved to join* them. With regard to Major Gordon's assistance in relieving us from such a perilous condition, I frankly confess that the affair could not, in my estimation, have been better designed, nor the plans more efficiently carried into execution, than those which he effected for our safety. I shall, while I live, be under an obligation to him which I cannot discharge, and I hope he will receive my sincerest *thanks.*

C. F. JONES.
Steamer *Firefly,* October 15th, 1863.

Statement of J. D. Morton, (late holding the rank of Major in Burgevine's force).

In July last I was induced to join Burgevine under the impression that he was about to take command of an independent force. I was not distinctly aware of his intentions. I left Shanghai about the 27th of July, and arrived at Soochow about the 5th of August. Several other officers and about 70 men were already there. Until within the rebel lines, I was unaware of my actual destination. About 1,000 rebel soldiers have been drilled since my arrival, of whom about [illegible] are supplied with muskets. The total *number* of foreigners present has never greatly exceeded 100. Both officers and men have been very well treated, and supplied with abundant provisions, but were not regularly paid. About one-quarter of the whole force of the rebels is armed with muskets and rifles,—there are perhaps 30,000 foreign arms within the city. Chung-Wang's body-guard of 1,000 men are armed with Enfield rifles. Since my arrival, *the difficulty of obtaining arms* has been so great that only 47 stand have reached the city. The statements made to me are to the effect that 65,000 fighting men form the permanent garrison of Soochow under the Mo-Wang, but I think this may very possibly be an exaggeration. In addition to these, the Chung-Wang arrived on the 20th September, with, it is said, 40,000 men; and a further reinforcement was said to be on its way. *The men I had assigned* me for instruction drilled very well, but the deficiency in the supply of arms caused a feeling that the results which had been expected could not, in fact, be looked for.

I was made aware of Capt. Jones' interviews with Capt. Davidson of the *Hyson,* but regarded them simply as friendly meetings. It was not until the 11th October, whilst moving towards Chang-shu, that Capt. Jones broached the subject of withdrawing and passing over to Major Gordon. After the *Ka-jow* blew up, I proceeded with the news to Chung-Wang, who appeared greatly annoyed, and said he would rather have had the *Ka-jow* than 50,000 Taels. On returning with him from a reconnoissance, we saw at a distance of about 40 yards one of our gun-boats blow up, and I was slightly wounded by a splinter. By this accident, 12 foreigners were killed and several wounded. The Chung-Wang was greatly irritated by this accident. He proceeded to the boat where Burgevine was lying asleep; and Burgevine shortly afterwards left for Soochow without giving me notice. At about 5.30 P.M. the Chung-Wang ordered me back with the 2 large gun-boats and all the foreigners. After reaching Soochow, at about 8 P.M. Burgevine desired me to go and see Major Gordon. Captain Smith went with me, and we made the arrangements which eventually resulted in our escape. We returned to the city, and next day about 4 o'clock Burgevine awoke me and proposed that we should immediately move, with such of the party as were outside, to Gordon's stockade. I declined to leave without the sick and wounded, within the city. During this day, I did my best to get as many as I could from the city into our position outside at the Bridge, and passed to and fro twice. On my attempting, however, to leave for the second time by the S. E. Gate, *(Fu-mun)* I was stopped. Meanwhile the Mo-Wang went out and ordered the gun-boats away to the East Gate *(Low-mun),* but the officer in charge refused to move without an order from Burgevine. The Mo-Wang hereupon broke the party up, by placing the men in squads on board different gun-boats. During this time I was inside the city—but about 4 P.M. Burgevine, Capt. Smith, and myself forced our way through the East Gate, and came past the S.E. Gate, where we saw a number of our men. We told them to come down, but they were stopped by the soldiers. On reaching the high Bridge, we encountered the Mo-wang with 200 of his body guard. He compelled us to return with him to the

S.E. Gate, at which point he allowed me to go back, under pretext of bringing in the rest of the party; but Burgevine and all the foreigners in this neighbourhood were compelled to enter the city. Whilst moving towards the Gate, Burgevine proposed that we should seize Mo-wang, but knowing such an attempt to be worse than hopeless, I declined to join him. He then said to Mo-wang, "Are you going to take my head off?" in reply to which Mo-wang only ordered him to move on. I returned to the Bridge, followed by a guard, whom I persuaded on arriving there that it was impossible to get the men, tents, &c., into the city that night. I felt certain that my own life and that of the remainder would be in peril were we to return to the city, and I consulted with Captain Jones and the other officers as to the best course to be followed. This morning our escape was effected. Eight officers and twenty-six men have come out, and there may remain within the city between 50 and 60 men and officers, including the two French prisoners recently captured. I am thoroughly certain that there is not a man who would voluntarily remain with the rebels. The only English deserter who was with the party was shot in the attack on Ka-pu.

With reference to the government of Soochow—I have seen no traces of civil administration, and supreme power is vested in Mo-wang, who is a native of Kwangsi, a man of medium stature, 29 years of age, apparently possessing much talent, and of very good education. He talks much of European politics and inventions, but as regards enlightenment, I do not place him higher than the ordinary class of Chinese. From what I have seen, I believe him to be energetic and courageous. He is not of a naturally suspicious temperament, and he is lenient in the exercise of his power. The government is entirely carried on by the military chiefs, who command respectively divisions of 10,000, 5,000 and 3,000 men. To each of these corps a proportion of 10 per cent of coolies is attached, who gradually rise to the rank of fighting men. Every chief has the power of life and death, and some of the highest appear to stand on a footing of equality with Mo-wang himself. Besides the latter, there are several other Wangs (or Generals) in Soo-chow, some of whom command divisions of 10,000, or discharge administrative functions. I am of opinion that the soldiers love the life they lead, as it afford them the utmost liberty, subject only to the orders of their chief. There are not more than 5,000 Cantonese in the city—the largest number of these men being at Nanking; of boys trained to fighting there are not more than 200 at Soochow. The spirit of the soldiers is good, and they turn out to fight with alacrity. Any soldier who retreats in action before his commander retires, is punished with death. I have seen 40 heads struck off in one day for offences of this kind. As regards commissariat arrangements, every chief has his own store, from which daily rations of rice, together with saltfish and vegetables are issued. Latterly the soldiers have also received $2 per mensem. I have seen two payments of this nature.

With reference to the shot fired at Capt. Jones by Burgevine, previously to the explosion on board the *Kajow*, an order was given me by Burgevine which would infallibly have placed, if executed, the whole force in great danger, and I was certain from this and other symptoms that he had been drinking too freely. After the shot was fired, I was told of what had happened, and that Capt. Jones was bleeding to death. I said, indignantly, that such an act as this must be inquired into; and on this reaching Burgevine's ears, he said to me "I would as soon shoot you as Jones if I hear any more talk about inquiry from you."

J. D. MORTON.

Steamer *Firefly*, Oct. 15th, 1863.

STATEMENT OF WM. H. PORTER,

(Late holding the rank of Major in Burgevine's force.)

I arrived in Soochow on the 12th July, accompanied by Capt. Waters and Capt. Rogers. Major Hayes was then in charge, but there was no European force of Burgevine's as yet. There were about 12 foreigners with the Mo Wang who had joined him at different times. About the 17th July 52 men arrived from Shanghai in boats. About the 22d, nineteen more arrived; and subsequently a few additional men arrived in straggling parties. Burgevine's first interview with the rebel chief had taken place, I think, on the 3rd of July, and he left on the 4th for Shanghai. During the first two months of our experience of Soochow, everything we could expect was promised by Mo Wang, who assigned us about 1,000 troops for drill, but only a very small proportion of these men were in possession of muskets. Although large quantities of foreign arms were in the hands of their other men, they would not give them to the troops being drilled. About the end of September, when Burgevine returned from Shanghai, and was called upon to advance with these men against the Imperialists, he refused to do so unless they were armed. The Mo Wang hereupon removed the men and returned them to their rebel commanders. Burgevine was there left in command only of his own foreign party, to the number of about 90. His wound has for some time past compelled him to resort to stimulants, and on some occasions he has taken them in excess. On one of these occasions he fired at and wounded Capt Jones. On the 14th inst., in a paroxism of this nature Burgevine threatened to shoot both myself and Barclay.

For some time past I have been dissatisfied with the course of affairs with the rebels; and since the removal of the body of soldiers from our orders, they have proceeded rapidly to a crisis. The payment which had been promised us for the 18th of October was not made, and altogether not more than $3,000 have been paid to officers and men. All of Burgevine's plans having failed, he determined to withdraw and pass over to the Imperialists with all his officers and men. This would undoubtedly have been carried into effect, had not the suspicions of the chiefs been aroused, and our numbers divided on the 14th inst., when Burgevine was carried into the city a prisoner, and it was impossible to remove the whole of the remaining persons within the walls. On Major Morton's arrival at our encampment last night, a consultation was held, and on Capt. Jones' proposal to the effect that as our force was so divided owing to the large numbers unable to get out of the city, a silk steamer might be seized at Nanzing, thereby possibly regaining the confidence of the rebels, and securing a means of escape for all, we resolved to re-enter the city next morning, although we felt that on passing within the walls we should enter what would most likely prove a prison if not the scene of our immediate execution, whilst our being sooner or later sacrificed was extremely probable. This morning, we were prepared to carry out this plan, when the near approach of Major Gordon with the steamers determined us to seize on the opportunity of escape, and we accordingly placed ourselves under their protection. I am well convinced that all who came out this morning sincerely rejoice in having succeeded in doing so; and I am also certain that of those left behind not more than one or two would remain were it possible to escape. I do not think there can be more than 41 foreigners left in Soochow. I wish, finally, to express the feeling of extreme gratitude with which I am impressed towards Major Gordon, for the extraordinarily considerate and straight forward manner in which our withdrawal was accepted and arranged, as well as for the active support by which our actual retreat was rendered possible.

WM. H. PORTER,

Steamer *Firefly*, Oct. 15th, 1863.

STATEMENT OF W. G. BARCLAY.

(Formerly holding the rank of Colonel under Burgevine.)

Having only reached Soochow within the last 5 or 6 days, I know little of what has passed of late. I was with the party on board the *Kajow* on the 11th, and suffered slightly from the explosion. I made up my mind from the first day of my arrival to leave Soochow as soon as I could possibly get away. During the 14th October, I was not allowed by Burgevine to enter the city, having been placed by him under arrest; and on Major Morton's arrival at our station near the Bridge, we consulted together and decided that the only chance for the safety of the whole party was to re-enter the city, though we were well aware of the danger thus incurred, and to await the seizure of a silk steamer, by which means all might be removed. We were prepared, this morning, to reenter the city when the sight of the steamers advancing up the canal induced us to throw ourselves with such of the party as were on the spot under their cover, and thus secured our retreat.

W. G BARCLAY,

Steamer *Firefly*, Oct. 15th, 1863.

STATEMENT OF J. A. WHITING.

(Late holding the rank of Captain in Burgevine's force.)

On the 12th instant, I was on board the gun-boat upon which Burgevine was with Captain Jones and one or two others. I did not hear all that passed between them, but I heard Burgevine say something to the effect that he would shoot any one who accused him of being in liquor, and Captain Jones himself, should he do so. He then drew his revolver and shot Captain Jones in the face. Capt. Jones exclaimed "You have shot your best friend!" He replied, "Yes, and I am sorry I did not kill you!" I heard the pistol snap a second time, and am of opinion that Burgevine was in liquor at the time.

J. A. WHITING.

Str. *Firefly* Oct. 15th 1863.

BURGEVINE.

THE following statement has been handed to us by General Burgevine for publication. It has been made from a desire to correct some misapprehensions which might otherwise arise from perusal of the preceding statements by his followers and to place the position of affairs at Soochow in a correct light before the public. Had not the other depositions been published, Burgevine had, we believe, no intention of making any public statement whatever. The present one was not made before the U. S. A. Consul, but drawn up privately by Burgevine, and handed to us by him for publication.

WHY the depositions of certain officers concerned in the late Soochow affair were ever made, or why they should be made public, is more than I can tell. The only reason I can assign, is that they wished to exculpate themselves for their shameful desertion of their comrades. At the expence of others, they have endeavored to make out as strong a case against their commander as possible, evidently supposing that he would not return to contradict it. This, however, does not account for their conduct towards the remainder, who certainly had run the same risks and suffered the same hardships as themselves. I am, therefore, reluctantly compelled to lay before the public, a carefully prepared statement, as it is the only one I intend to make.

It is unnecessary for me to enter into my reasons for joining the Taiping cause; suffice they were neither mercenary nor revengeful. I have served them faithfully, and up to the present moment have not had the slightest idea of betraying them. The original agreement made between Moh Wong and myself, was for a certain sum per mensem to be paid me, out of which officers' wages and other expences were to be paid. I drew up a scale of wages which was translated into Chinese and approved by Moh Wong; the scale was liberal, but not more so than the dangers and hardships of the service demanded. Chinese soldiers were immediately selected from the Taiping ranks, and drilling commenced at once. Could I have procured three or four thousand stand of arms and accoutrements, with competent Officers, I would soon have had as many drilled men, and matters would have been very different at the present time. I endeavoured to procure supplies, and for that purpose visited Shanghai twice, but owing to various unfortunate circumstances, did not succeed. All the force, therefore, I had, with which to carry on operations, was the Europeans, less than one hundred effective men, and the small steamer *Ka-jow*. With this force, however, I managed to keep the field, until the unfortunate blowing up of the steamer and gunboats rendered further offensive operations impracticable. I never had any intention of maintaining a European contingent. The men were only for our own safety, until I could be assured of the fidelity of the Chinese drilled troops. Then, such as were deserving would have been retained as officers, and the remainder suitably disposed of.

I made several propositions to Chung Wong, none of which he could be induced to entertain. Had he done so, the issue of the conflict might have been materially different. I proposed that, unless the foreign troops were withdrawn from the vicinity of Soochow, all the mulberry trees in the silk districts should be destroyed; if this should fail, to abandon both Soochow and Nanking and concentrate the entire Taiping Force on the North. I merely state the above, to show that my ideas were not confined to leading a few Europeans in and around Soochow.

Owing to a variety of causes, Moh Wong declined to fulfil his original agreement. In this, however, I must say that the blame does not altogether rest with him. I was unable from various circumstances to carry out a portion of my plan, in consequence of which the greater portion of the money due for the payment of arrears was decidedly refused. After this, it became necessary to serve the Taipings on a very insecure basis, or else to leave them honorably. I chose to to do the latter, should Chung Wong or Moh Wong continue to ignore the first agreement. Another reason, and one equally potent, was my extreme physical debility, which prevented me from being as active as the Commander of such a force should be. It would have been easy enough, at any time, to provide for my personal safety, but I was bound in honor not to withdraw without providing also for the safety of the men whom I had induced to come with me, or who had afterwards voluntarily joined.

I never entertained any fear of leaving Soochow; the danger lay in Shanghai, where the men would have incurred the punishment due for infringement of the various treaties. It was for this reason that I made a verbal agreement with Major Gordon, that should it become necessary to leave Soochow, he would guarantee the officers and men from prosecution. For myself, I asked nothing except a safe passage to Shanghai, where I was prepared to submit to the decision of the U.S. Consular Court. He agreed that all boats or arms it should be necessary to take, should be returned to the Taipings immediately. To this I excepted the *Kajow*, meaning to make her the means of recompensing in some measure such officers and men who had fought without emolument in the Taiping cause. It was distinctly understood between us, and with this agreement, neither Capt. Jones nor any one else had anything to do, that no information concerning the state of Soochow was to be given, and that the entire force was to be disbanded by me after passing the Imperialist lines. After this, any officers or men who would wish to enlist under Major Gordon, would be at perfect liberty to do so. As most of the men had nothing to depend upon in Shanghai, I should have advised them to embrace the liberal offers made to them. I recommended several officers to Gordon, in case they should wish to join him afterwards. But this was done entirely to benefit them, and with no thought for myself. In this agreement with Major Gordon, my sole object was to provide for the safety of the men; my own case was simply that of a resignation. Of whatever private agreements the officers may have themselves made, I am unaware.

I will review the statements of a few of the officers who deserted, not the Taipings, but their own comrades. In a force such as I commanded, and in such a place, no subordinate can be allowed to cast the slightest reflection upon the conduct of the commander, without lessening his authority to the manifest danger of all. It is not the first time I have been called on to act as I did in regard to Capt. Jones, and under similar circumstances I should certainly again do the same. As I am not before a court of enquiry, it is is unnecessary to go into details; Capt. Jones' account of the affair is substantially correct, and I feel great pleasure in bearing testimony to his veracity and candor whenever any affair with which he is personally acquainted is concerned. Our motives, however, were widely different, and naturally our opinions would follow the same tone. I must say, however, that the remarkably egotistical tone of his deposition has surprised me. I am sure that the only individual or immediate communications he ever had with Moh Wong, concerned the sale of arms and ammunition, in which he speculated. He was present but at one enterview with Chung Wong, and that by my invitation. I question whether Chung Wong remembers his name. In regard to the assertion of the sympathy of many of the leading firms in Shanghai, I must say that I have had no communication on this affair with any firm whatever. Sympathy they might have felt, but as to assistance none was given. Had I received a little less of the former and more of the latter, the denoûment would probably have been different.

Major Morton's statement commences with a falsehood. That he knew he was proceeding to Soochow, is certain from the fact that he assisted in the capture of the *Kajow*, for which he received a thousand dollars as his share of the prize money. He had previously failed in an attempt at reaching his intended destination, having been unable to proceed further them San La Quan within the rebel lines. After the gun-boats blew up, I distinctly ordered him to get the 32 pounders, which had been taken ashore, on board again, and return to Soochow; I myself going in advance, so as to concert measures for the wounded being taken care of. Owing to the great number of boats in the creek, we were unable to reach the city until the next evening, and Morton himself was with me when we took up our old position on the grand canal. I sent him, together with Capt. Smith, to Major Gordon for medical assistance, all our own medicines being destroyed; guaranteeing the safety of the surgeon, if he would come. It appears from his own statement that he made other arrangements. The next morning, I sent him into the city to bring out the wounded men, and procure a chair for myself, being unable either to walk or ride.

We afterwards entered the city together to Head-quarters, I was compelled to lie down, while he proceeded to make the necessary arrangements. The suspicions of the Taiping authorities had been excited by these various proceedings, and unknown to me, orders were given to allow no foreigner out of the gates without a pass. This was communicated to me by Morton, who returned greatly disturbed after being refused egress. I sent for passes and procured them, and although hardly able to keep the saddle, rode out with Morton and Capt. Smith. We went out at the East gate and met with no opposition. We rode slowly some three or four miles through several pickets, without being challenged. On the summit of the bridge, we met Moh Wang accompanied by his usual attendants, and *not* by his body-guard. He asked me to go back with him to discuss matters. I motioned towards our camp, not 100 yards distant, but he shook his head in refusal. As the safety, as I imagined, of every one, depended upon not showing any suspicion, I immediately turned my horse's head—first desiring Morton to bring every one into the city, together with the gunboats and the stores. He rode down to execute this order, since which time I have not seen him.

Capt. Smith accompanied me to the Moh Wang's boat outside the Foo Man. We here passed two hours in friendly conversation; my boy, who is now with me, acting as Interpreter. Moh Wang asked why the Foreigners were discontented, and being told on account of not being paid in full, replied that on the ensuing day they should be satisfied, and that all who wished to leave should have perfect liberty to do so. Whether or not he was in earnest, I cannot say, but judging from what I knew of his character, I was willing to give him a trial. Towards dusk, he expressed his surprise that Morton had not yet arrived, but knowing the difficulty of moving boats, I felt no anxiety, and assured him of Morton's fidelity to myself. We parted soon after, he remaining in his boat, and Capt. Smith and myself returning to Head-quarters. Late in the night he came to see me, and we conversed a long time concerning the condition of the force. It was not until 9 o'clock next morning that I was informed of the desertion of Morton, after killing two of the picket. With a number of sick and wounded men, already under suspicion, I hardly knew what to expect, but never for a moment believed that they would proceed to extremities. I remained quiet for some time to see what action would be taken, and then sent to Moh Wang for passes for the wounded and others to leave the city, telling him that after what had taken place it would be best to let all foreigners go. He agreed with me; but expressed a desire that I should remain, and a few picked men who would volunteer. Twenty men agreed to do so, including four officers. Of these, ten were old residents amongst the Taipings. The officers were supplied with money, and the men would have been also, had I deemed it advisable. Great excitement prevailed amongst the small mandarins, in consequence of which the usual rations could not be procured. Neither passes nor boats could be obtained this day, and it was not until late on the next, that after extreme difficulty and labor, I managed, under my personal superintendance, to get thirty-four men, including wounded, out of the city, and as far as the north-east gate. Here, as the night came on very dark, we were forced to lie up until the next morning. It was not a pleasant situation by any means; only those who passed the night in those boats can imagine it. I intended to proceed myself with the men to Nanzing, and then to take such measures as might conduce to their future safety. Up to this time, no ammunication had been received from Major Gordon.

About mid-night, Moh Wang sent me Major Gordon's first letter in English, which had arrived late in the evening, and requested me to return to the city, as there was considerable discrepancy between this letter and its Chinese translation. I immediately complied, much to the consternation of those who remained in the boats, who imagined that I would be beheaded or kept in confinement. The next morning I saw Moh Wong, who told me that the Chinese letter recommended him to cut off the heads of all foreigners remaining, as they intended to betray him to the Imperialists on the first opportunity. I explained the English letter to him, assuring him that the other was some villainy on the part of Imperialists, knowing from old experience, how such things are managed. He expressed his confidence in Gordon, and they asked me to send a European to the stockade to carry an answer. I selected one of the trustiest man I had, Lewis Wilson, and addressed a note to Major Gordon begging him to restore the arms and boats taken by the men. He returned them, together with the present of a horse ready saddled, which greatly pleased Moh Wong, who repeatedly expressed his satisfaction at Gordon's conduct. The wounded left the same afternoon for Nanzing, I remaining in the city. The day after, being very much troubled with an old wound, and feeling that the want of confidence in Foreigners would for the present at least prevent me from being of any service, I signified my intention to Moh Wong of proceeding to Shanghae, to obtain medical and other assistance. He made no objection, not even to my proposed route through the Imperialist lines at *Patu-chow*. He expressed a fear that the Futai would behead me, but I assured him that Major Gordon would guarantee my safety to Shanghai. I left in his own chair, accompanied by his body guard, and with the usual military honors accorded to a Mandarin of the first rank. I also carried a letter from Moh Wong to Gordon, with the contents of which I am unacquainted. One European went with me, who returned next morning with some medicines, kindly forwarded by Major Gordon, for the use of the volunteers remaining in the city.

In reference to the statements of Messrs. Barclay and Porter, their proclivities being well known, it is only necessary to state that I placed them under arrest for "*skulking*."

H. A. BURGEVINE.

Shanghai, 23rd Oct., 1863.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EGLINTON HOUSE HOTEL,
POINT DE GALLE.

PASSENGERS by the steamers of the P. & O. Company and the Messageries Imperiales calling at Point de Galle will find the EGLINTON HOUSE HOTEL a comfortable, and delightfully situated house, with a view of the sea and shipping; and within a few minutes walk of the jetty.

R. C. EPHRAUMS,
Proprietor.
19de 229 19 September, 1863.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. JOHN PENN & SON of Greenwich, the principal manufacturers of Marine Engines to the British & Foreign Governments, having appointed me their Agent in Shanghai, I am prepared to receive orders for the supply of Engines from that eminent firm delivered in the docks ready for shipment. Messrs. PENN & SON will also undertake to supply Ships and Engines complete, the former to be constructed at one of the first Ship Building yards on the Thames.

GEORGE WHITFIELD.

Full particulars can be obtained at the office of Messrs. WHITFIELD & KINGSMILL, Yeu-kwa.

tf 33 Shanghai, 23rd January, 1863

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned are prepared, on receiving instructions, to Charter and load vessels at NEWCASTLE, N.S.W., with the Coals of any of the local mines, for any ports in CHINA.

Reimbursement is made by drawing at 30 or 60 days sight, at the current rate of Exchange ruling in Sydney, for bills on India, China, &c.

PROST KOHLER & Co.
21no 131 Newcastle, N.S.W., 25th Feb 1863.

NOTICE

THE ACCLIMATISATION SOCIETY OF VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA, are willing to make PURCHASES of such useful or ornamental BIRDS, ANIMALS, and FISH, landed in Melbourne, as may meet the requirements of the Society.

W. H. ARCHER, *Hon. Sec.*

THE ARGUS GOLD PRIZE CUP.

THE ARGUS GOLD PRIZE CUP, of the value of One Hundred Pounds, for the year 1861, will be given to any one (unconnected with *The Argus* or *Yeoman* newspaper) who, within the year ending 31st October, 1862, shall INTRODUCE into the colony the most valuable or interesting ANIMAL, BIRD, or FISH, in sufficient numbers to establish the breed.

The decision to rest with the Council of the Acclimatisation Society, subject to the ratification of the Editor of *The Argus*.

Applications to be lodged with the Council of the Acclimatisation Society, before the 1st of December, 1862. 29fe

ASTOR HOUSE,

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED HOTEL AT SHANGHAI.

AS a first-class FAMILY HOTEL, this house is unsurpassed, comprising every comfort and convenience, particularly for Gentlemen and Families travelling. The Cellar is replete with every description of the choicest Liquors

Elegant open and close Chairs to be had on application at the Office.

Hot and cold Baths always ready. Boats attached to the Hotel.

Terms moderate.

H. W. SMITH,
Proprietor.
tf Shanghai, 5th April, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having a supply of PILES, TIMBER and other material suitable for Wharf-building, a Steam-pile-driving apparatus and an experienced Wharf-builder to superintend the same is prepared to furnish plans and estimates of cost, also to enter into contracts for the erection of Wharves

ALBERT L. FREEMAN.
Hong-que, house adjoining HEARD & Co.'s Wharf.
tf Shanghai, 30th October, 1862.

NOTICE.
SHANGHAI DOCK COMPANY
E. HAWKINS, *Superintendent.*

THIS Company being now Proprietors of both Docks known as the OLD and NEW DOCKS give notice—

That the OLD or POINT DOCK is closed for enlargement, and cannot receive Vessels, until further notice.

The NEW or LOWER DOCK receives Ships of 14 feet draft and 280 feet length.

The Dock charge is Tl. 1.5. (one tael five mace) per Ton for one course of tide, and Tl. 1 (one Tael) per Ton for an additional course.

The Shipwright Work on any vessel entering the Docks is open to general competition.

The Dock Company is not responsible for any debt incurred in the name of the Docks, unless the contract is signed by both the Superintendent and the Chairman of the Company.

All bills for Dockage must be receipted by Messrs. Russell & Co., Treasurers of the Company.

P. LOUREIRO,
Chairman.
tf Shanghai, 19th February, 1862.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.
SHANGHAI AGENCY.

THE Bank buys and sell bills on LONDON, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, HONGKONG, FOOCHOW, and HANKOW.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are kept, but no Interest is allowed thereon.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received at the following rates of Interest:—

If lodged for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.

If lodged for 9 months certain 5 per cent per annum.

If lodged for 12 months certain 7 per cent per annum.

Hours of business from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M; on Saturdays from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M, after which times respectively, no business of any kind will be transacted.

H. HOWE WIGGINS, *Agent.*
tf Shanghai, 1st August, 1861.

WORKS ON SALE.
At the London Mission Printing Office,
SHANGHAI.

CHINESE CLASSICS with Prolegomena, Indices, &c. 2 vols, ...	$13 00
EASY LESSONS in MANDARIN,...	2 00
William's MAPS OF CHINA; $1 and	2 00
William's TONIC DICTIONARY...	7 00
William's MIDDLE KINGDOM,....	5.00
CHINESE MISCELLANY on Silk Manufacture and Growth of Mulberry, ...	1.00
CHINESE & ENGLISH MEDICAL VOCABULARY,..............	0 30
CHINESE, FRENCH, ENGLISH & PORTUGUESE, BIBLES TESTAMENTS, &c.	

SHANGHAI GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

BY a resolution passed at a General Meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce held on the 16th March, it was re-constituted as a "General" Chamber of Commerce.

The Chamber is therefore now open to the admission of Merchants and Mercantile firms of all nationalities.

WALTER PEARSON,
Secretary.
tf 106 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

THE Bank keeps open *Current Accounts* on which no Commission is charged and no interest paid.

Local Bills discounted and advances made on approved securities.

Fixed Deposits received at rates of Interest varying according to the term of Deposit.

The Bank grants Drafts on *The City Bank* and on the Head Office in London, buys and sells bills on London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore and Hongkong, and transacts all the customary business of Banking and Agency.

J. P. LYNILL,
Manager.
tf 94 Shanghai, April 14th, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE SHANGHAI PILOT ASSOCIATION.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF SHIP MASTERS AND MERCHANTS.

THE Association's Schooners *Garland* and *Mine*, Cruize off, and between Gutzlaff and the Amherst Rocks, bearing S.S.W. and N.N.E. from each other.

The above Schooners always to be found at the aforesaid bearings where Pilots can be obtained by Day or Night—except when all are on board of vessels, said Pilot Boats, go to anchor at *the Light Ship.*

Pilots for transporting Ships in harbour, or taking them to the sea, canal ways be obtained by applying at their Office opposite Messrs. DRAKE & Co.'s Godowns, next door to Messrs. BUTLER & Co.'s Shipping Office, Hong-que.

WILLIAM GRIFFIN,
Superintendent.
tf 41 Shanghai, 30 January, 1863.

UNION DISPENSARY.

THE Undersigned begs to inform the community of Shanghai and Captains of Ships visiting this Port, that he has established himself as *Apothecary* in the above DISPENSARY.

G. MARTIN,
Apothecary.
Rue du Consulate,
tf 116 Shanghai, 1st May, 1863.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

DATE	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	FROM	Sailed	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
Oct 16	Emperor	B. str.	106	Todd	Ningpo			Jarvie, Thorburn and Co
.. 17	Swatow	B. str.	145	Hoole	Tientsin	Oct 12		E. A. Reynolds
.. 17	Whampoa	B. str.	115	Buncombe	Ningpo			David Sassoon Sons & Co
.. 17	Japan Packet	Du. bg	249	Brandt	Nagasaki			T Kroes and Co
.. 17	Shandon	B. str	114	Adams	Ningpo			Moses and Co
.. 17	Confucius	Chi. str		Rowse	do			P. Conklin
.. 17	Fei-ma	B. str.	121	Buckland	do			Moses and Co
.. 17	Coquette [H M S			Rol	Nagasaki	.. 12		
.. 18	Sea Serpent	A. ship	1337	Thorndike	Yokohama	.. 11	General	H Fogg and Co
.. 18	Istamboul	B. brig	267	Bardo	Chefoo	.. 12	do	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 18	Looling	Pru. bk	240	Dunn	Hakodadi	.. 5	do	Thos. Hunt and Co
.. 18	Sarah	A. bark	262	Van Names	do	.. 9	do	H. Fogg and Co
.. 18	Syrian	B. bark	328	Fullerton	Nagasaki	.. 13	do	A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 18	Ashmore	B. bark	473	Jenkins	do		do	Dow and Co
.. 18	Crest of the Wave	B. ship	740	Ellis	London	June 2		Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 18	Shan-se	A. str	1006	Perkins	Nagasaki	Oct 14		Russell and Co
.. 19	Mandarin	B. str.	99	Bissen	Ningpo			J. H Wignall
.. 19	Manilla [H M S			Parsons	Tientsin	.. 9		
.. 19	Algerine [H M S							
.. 19	Governor General	B. str	528	Bell	Ningpo			Dent and Co
.. 19	Rona	B. str.	478	Hutchison	Hankow	.. 16		Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 19	Lodore	B. ship	875	Morrison	Sydney	Aug 25		Frazar and Co
.. 19	Kensington	B ship	617	Loftus	Fuchau	Sept 19	Poles	Engwat and Co
.. 20	Emanuel	Fr bk	320	Candrog	Yokohama		Planks	Rémi, Schmidt and Cie
.. 20	W. Chandler	B. ship	705	Miller	Singapore	.. 4	Spars	Holliday, Wise and Co
.. 20	Finella	B. ship	448	Murry	Newchwang	Oct 14	General	A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 20	Mary Shepherd	B. bark						Fletcher and Co
.. 20	Ganges	B. str.	742	Bernard	Japan, K'gawa	.. 16		E. Warden, Agt. P. &O Co
.. 20	Fei-ma	B. str.	121	Buckland	Ningpo			Moses and Co
.. 20	Emperor	B. str.	106	Todd	do			Jarvie, Thorburn and Co
.. 20	Lotus	B. str.	650	Hutchison	Hongkong			Hogg Brothers
.. 21	Fire Cracker	A. str	561	Pendleton	Hankow	.. 17		Lindsay and Co
.. 21	Whampoa	B. str.	115	Buncombe	Ningpo			David Sassoon Sons & Co
.. 21	Poetung	B. str	83	Laity	do			Byrne and Co
.. 21	Pluto	Chi. str			do			P. Conklin
.. 21	Willamette	Chi. str		Frand	do			P. Conklin
.. 22	Black River Packet				Manila	Aug 29	Timber	Dow and Co
.. 22	Fusi-Yama	B. str	2000	McQueen	Hankow	Oct 18		Dent and Co
.. 22	Mandarin	B. str.	90	Bissen	Ningpo			J. H. Wignall

* With Mails.

DEPARTURES.

From the anchorage.

DATE	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG	TONS	CAPTAIN	DESTINATION.	CARGO	DESPATCHED BY
Oct. 16	Queen Hortense	B. bark	268	Cochrane	Hongkong	Cotton	Oxford and Co
.. 16	Mephisto	Da. bg	146	Bange	Newchwang	Opium	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 17	Illawarra	B. str.	166	Torckler	Ningpo		
.. 17	Emperor	B. str.	106	Todd	do	Ballast	Jarvie, Thorburn and Co
.. 17	Granada	B. str	351	Laing	Yokohama	Sun., &c.	E. Warden, Agent P. and O. Co
.. 17	Mary Capen	A. brig	200	Abbott	Kanagawa	do	Frazar and Co
.. 17	General Michiles	Du. bk	381	Wilde	Swatow	Sundries	T. Kroes and Co
.. 17	Palmyra	B. ship	698	Richards	Liverpool	C'ton, &c	Dent and Co
.. 17	Sze-chuen	B. str	547	McCoombe	H'kow & Ports		Russell and Co
.. 17	Whampoa	B. str	115	Buncombe	Ningpo	Ballast	David Sassoon Sons and Co
.. 17	Island Queen	B. str	129	Sutherland	T'tsin & Chefoo	Tea, &c.	F. R. Gammell
.. 17	Carthage	B. str.	500	James	Hongkong	Silk	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 17	Nanzing	B. str	419	Morrison	T'tsin & Chefoo	Op., &c.	Trautmann and Co
.. 17	Poyang	A. str.	827	Bryant	H'kow & Ports		Olyphant and Co
.. 19	Yuh Shing	B. bark	274	Foster	Newchwang	Ballast	Jarvie, Thorburn and Co
.. 19	Fei-ma	B. str	121	Buckland	Ningpo		Moses and Co
.. 19	Tientsin [H C M S						
.. 19	Marie Philippine	Ha. sch	126	Thry	Chefoo	Op., &c.	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 19	Astrea	Nor. bk	243	Dicht	Newchwang	Sun., &c.	Oxford and Co
.. 19	Viscount Canning	Sia. str		Shannon	Hongkong	do	Oxford and Co
.. 19	Mandarin	B. str.	90	Bissen	Ningpo	Sundries	J. H. Wignall
.. 20	Governor General	B. str.	528	Bell	do	Op., &c.	Dent and Co
.. 20	Martaban	Pru bk	376	Ode	Fuchau	Ballast	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 20	Shandon	B. str.	114	Adams	Ningpo		Moses and Co
.. 20	Gemini	Ha. bg	216	Drewes	Hongkong	do	Siemssen and Co
.. 20	Chalmers	B. ship	593	Bainter	Fuchau	do	Dow and Co
.. 20	Hydaspe	Fr str	680		Hongkong	Silk, &c.	Messageries Imperiales
.. 20	Tynemouth	B. str.	1142	Hellyn	do	Tea, &c.	Russell and Co
.. 21	Cornelia Hendrika	Du. bg	287	Stiaten	Tientsin	do	Oxford and Co
.. 21	Huquong	A. str	1339	Johnson	Hankow		Russell and Co
.. 21	Ta-kiang	A. str.	609	Sanford	do		Olyphant and Co
.. 21	Light of the Age	B. bark	512	Alexander	Hongkong	Cotton	Dent and Co
.. 21	Lady Elizabeth	B bark	464	Hutton	Liverpool	do	A. Ellissen and Co
.. 21	Bosphorus	Du. bk	357	Kruisinga	Hongkong	Ballast	Trautmann and Co
.. 21	James Lawrence	A. schr	313	Botsford	Hakodadi	Re-expts	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 21	Peru	Ha. bg	230	Truisen	Chefoo	Ballast	H. Stubbendorff and Co
.. 21	Sextant	Bre bk	274	Ferris	Newchwang	Sun., &c.	H Stubbendorff and Co
.. 21	St. Michel	Fr sh	441	Fradin	Singapore	Ballast	Trautmann and Co
.. 21	Fei-ma	B. str	121	Buckland	Ningpo	do	Moses and Co
.. 21	Emperor	B. str	106	Todd	do		Jarvie, Thorburn and Co
.. 21	Omer Pacha	B. bark	398	Hardie	Chefoo	do	Oxford and Co
.. 21	Earl Grey	Ne. bk	540	Hanisch	Amoy	Sun., &c	T. Kroes and Co
.. 22	Maria	A. str	107	Johnson	F'chau & N'po	do	J. H. Wignall
.. 22	Swatow	B. str.	145	Hoole	Tientsin	Tea, &c.	E. A. Reynolds
.. 22	Coquette [H M S			Rol			
.. 22	Foh-kien	A. str.	947	Johnson	H'kong & Ports	Silk, &c.	Russell and Co
.. 22	Antelope	B. str.	238		Ningpo		P. Conklin
.. 22	Whampoa	B str.	115	Buncombe	do	Opium	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
	Osborne	B. brig	327	Stamper	Hakodadi	Re-expts.	Dent and Co
.. 23	Ironside	B. ship	898	Vaux	London	Tea, &c.	Fletcher and Co

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR AND AT WOOSUNG, OCTOBER 24, 1863.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captains.	Commanders.	Destination.	Intended de-patch
Aden	Oct 15	B. str.	507	Wilkinson	E. Warden, Agent P. and O. Co	Yokohama	
Anna	Aug 26	A. str	63	Blanchard			
Bo-Peep	June 14	A. str.	73	Cochran			
Bunker Hill	June 14	A. str.	63	Dobbyn	Augustine Heard and Co.		
Chusan	Oct 1	B. str.	529	Shaw	Cowie and Co.		
City of Nantes	Oct 16	B. str.		Gibson	Dow and Co.	Taku	29th inst
Confucius	Oct 17	Chi. str		Rowse	P. Conklin		
Cricket	June 1	A. str.	81	McDonald			
Defiance	Aug 28	B. str.	114	Maddison	A. R. Tilby and Co.	*Tug*	
Enterprise		A. str.	107	Draper	H. Fogg and Co		
Fame		B. str.	117	Thomson	Gilman and Co		
Fire Cracker	Oct 21	A. str.	561	Pendleton	Lindsay and Co	Hankow	25th inst
Fusi-Yama	Oct 22	B. str.	2000	McQueen	Dent and Co	Hankow	28th inst
Ganges	Oct 20	B. str.	742	Bernard	E. Warden, Agent P. and O. Co	Hongkong *	25th inst
Gorilla		B. str.	83	McColl	E. A. Reynolds		
Hellespont	Oct 6	B. str.	350	Doswell	Cowie and Co.		
Little Orphan	June 8	A. str.	160	Benning	Augustine Heard and Co		
London	June 5	B. str.	700	Oliver	Byrne and Co.		
Lotus	Oct 20	B. str.	650	Hutchison	Hogg Brothers	Hongkong	Early
Louisa	June 5	A. str.	80	Pearson	Master		
Mandarin	Oct 22	B. str.	90	Bissen	J. H. Wignall	Ningpo	cld 23 inst
Martin White				Parkes	A. L. Freeman	*Tug*	
Meteor	June 27	B. str		McCaslin	P. Conklin		
Monitor	Oct 8	B. str.	163				

39 *Merchant Steamers.*]

* With the Mails for Europe.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.—*Continued.*

VESSELS.	Date of Arrival	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION	Intended despatch
Nora Creina	Oct 13	B. str.	203	Wilson	S. Primrose and Co.		
Pluto	Oct 21	Chi. str			P. Conklin		
Poetung	Oct 21	B. str.	83	Laity	Byrne and Co.		
Rona	Oct 19	B. str.	478	Hutchison	Jardine, Matheson and Co.	Hankow	To-day
Rose	June 20	A. str.					
St. Theodosius	Sept 21	Rus. str	312	Stenroos	Augustine Heard and Co		
Shan-se	Oct 18	A. str.	1006	Perkins	Russell and Co	Hankow	To-day
Stork	Sept 29	B. str.					
Sycee	May 30	— str					
Tah-wah	Feb 19	A. str.	145	Lovett			
Ta-Yung	Jan 1	B. str.	131	Lawrence	Shaw, Brothers and Co.	*Tug*	
Titan		B. str		Cockeram	W. R. Adamson and Co.		
Tsatlee	Feb 19	A. str.	60	Stoffels	Russell and Co		
Willamette	Oct 21	Chi. str		Frand	P. Conklin		
William the IV.	Aug 15	B. str.	77	Kemp	John E. Manning		

MERCHANT VESSELS.

VESSELS.	Date of Arrival	FLAG RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.	Intended despatch
Adeline	Oct 13	B. brig	235	Ramsey	A. R. Tilby and Co.		
Agincourt	Oct 13	B ship	994	Winchester	Gibb, Livingston and Co.		
Albrecht O'Swald	Aug 19	Ha. sh	532	Zoder	Siemssen and Co.	Fuchau	cld 22 inst
Alice Tainter	Aug 24	B. bark	500	Barnaby	Bower, Hanbury and Co.	Fuchau	Early
Algonquin	Sept 21	A. bark	649	Emery	Frazar and Co.	Fuchau	To-day
Amazone	Oct 12	Ha. bk	267	Nielsen	Siemssen and Co.		
Anglo Saxon	Oct 11	B. ship	697	Plummer	Gilman and Co	London	Early
Apollo	Oct 7						
Ashmore	Oct 18	B bark	473	Jenkins	Dow and Co.		
Ballarat	Aug 19	B. ship	700		Chinese Store Ship		
Bankside	Oct 3	B. bark	489	Woodruff	A. Ellissen and Co.	Fuchau	Early
Black River Packet	Oct 22				Dow and Co.		
Blanche	Oct 13	B. bark	293	Mossman	Dow and Co.		
Caravan	Sept 18	B. bark	330	Turner	Newbery, Elliot and Co.	Hongkong	cld 22 inst
Carrington	Oct 13	A. ship	598	Watson	Frazar and Co.	Hongkong	Early
Champion	Aug 30	A. ship	1023	Boyden	Bower, Hanbury and Co.		
Childe Harold	July 19	B. ship	1036	Gunnion	Shaw, Brothers and Co.	Liverpool	Imdt.
Chrysels	Oct 13				Bower, Hanbury and Co.		
Concordia	Sept 22	B. schr		Holes	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Cordelia	Oct 13	A. ship	666	Gilmour	Frazar and Co.		
Crest of the Wave	Oct 18	B. ship	740	Ellis	Gibb, Livingston and Co.		
Cyane	Oct 15	Ha. bk		Petersen	Kunst, Röhl and Co		
Cymbelene	Oct 9	B. bark			Gibb, Livingston and Co.		
Daisy	Oct 13	B bark	467	McCollock	Order		
Delaware	Aug 20	A. bark	300	Gregg	Frazar and Co.		
Dorchester	Aug 21	A. bark	422	Fusten	Frazar and Co.		
Duck	Aug 21	B. schr	142	Aubin	Engwat and Co		
Electra	Sept 17	B. ship	666	Woodgate	Dallas, Pearson and Co		
Elizabeth Dawson	Sept 18	B. bark	319	Leach	Newbery, Elliot and Co.	Hongkong	Early
Emanuel	Oct 20	Fr bk	320	Candrog	Rémi, Schmidt and Cie.		
Eranee	Sept 22	B. ship	646		H B. Cama and Co	Bombay	Early
Eva	Sept 17	B. bark	342	Kidd	Oxford and Co.	Hongkong	Early
Fl. Nightingale	Oct 15	B. ship	460	Heard	Order		
Fairlight	Aug 13	B. ship	588	Bush	Blain, Tate and Co.	London	cld 22 inst
Fearless	Oct 13	A. ship	1183	Homans	Augustine Heard and Co.		
Finella	Oct 20	B. ship	448	Murry	A R. Tilby and Co.		
Forerunner	Oct 13	B. ship	558	Warden	Order		
Fow Tsun	Aug 19	B. ship	1079	Coles	Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Frederick VII.	Sept 20	Da. bk	411	Flever	Bourjau, Hubener and Co.	Hongkong	Early
General Morgan	Aug 25	A. schr	138	Wheeler	Frazar and Co.		
General Putnam	July 26	B. ship	1026	Babson	Master	Fuchau	cld 16 inst
Georgiana	July 28	Fr. ship	466		Trautmann and Co.	Coal Hulk	
Glaramara	Sept 17	B. bark		Watson	Gilman and Co		
Glencoe	Oct 9	A. schr	222	Morgan	Frazar and Co.		
Glenhuntly	Sept 7	B bark	547	Crone	Dow and Co.	Liverpool	Early
Gottland	Oct 6	Swe. bg		Westoo	H. Stubbendorff and Co.		
Greyhound	Oct 7						
H. E. Sutman	Oct 13	A. bark	320	Haybury	Order		
Harvest Queen	Oct 3	A. bark	315	Ellery	Allen and Co		
Hawthorn	Oct 8	B. bark	365	Boulton	Birley, Worthington and Co.	London	Early
Hermine	Sept 21	Da. bk	265	Bere	Wm. Pustau and Co	Fuchau	cld 21 inst
Helen Nicholson	Oct 12	B. ship	716	Holliday	Russell and Co		
Henry Brigham	July 31	A. ship	1065	Potter	Olyphant and Co.		
Henry Harbeck	Sept 3	A. ship	714	True	Frazar and Co.		
Hero	Sept 8	A. brig	111	Brodhurst	Allen and Co	Ningpo	Imdt.
Heroes of Alma	Sept 20	B. ship	557	Lane	Gibb, Livingston and Co.		
Hibernia	Sept 25	A. ship	551	Whitfield	Johnson and Co	Howland's Isld.	cld 20 inst
Hollandia	Oct 13	Du bk	403	Rigne	Bower, Hanbury and Co.		
Huntress	Sept 21	A. bark	385	Wheldon	Frazar and Co.		
Independence	Aug 22	A. ship	827	Crowell	Frazar and Co.	Hongkong	Early
Indien	Sept 26	Swe. sh	650	Lagus	Gibb, Livingston and Co.		
Istamboul	Oct 18	B. brig	267	Bardo	Gibb, Livingston and Co.		
J. H. Ransom	Aug 20	B. bark	398	Chapman	W. R. Adamson and Co.	London	Imdt.
J. W. Seaver	Oct 13	A bark	259	Snow	Augustine Heard and Co.		
Jas. Vinicombe	July 28	B ship	679	Bowell	A. Ellissen and Co.	London	Early
James Gibson	Sept 18	B. bark	347	Constable	Dow and Co.	Liverpool	Early
Japan Packet	Oct 17	Du. bg	249	Brandt	T. Kroes and Co.	Nagasaki	Early
John & Mary	Sept 4	B. bark	196	Geary	A. R. Tilby and Co.	Nagasaki	26th inst
Kaffir Chief	Nov 16	B. bark	400	Harper	Cowie and Co.		
Keenta	Aug 15	A bark	238	Myer	Allen and Co	Hongkong	cld 23 inst
Kensington	Oct 19	B. ship	617	Loftus	Engwat and Co	Amoy	Early
King Arthur	June 13	B. bark	699	Bramwell	Dow and Co.	London	cld 22 inst
Kingsan	Sept 20	A. ship	450	Wilie	Frazar and Co.		
Lammermuir	Oct 13	B. ship	960	Jeans	Jardine, Matheson and Co.		
Lizzie Boggs	Oct 13	A. bark	449	Dizer	Augustine Heard and Co.		
Lodore	Oct 19	B ship	875	Morrison	Frazar and Co.		
Loodiana	Aug 28	B. ship	654	Moir	Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Looling	Oct 18	Pru. bk	240	Dunn	Thos. Hunt and Co.		
Lord Macauly	Aug 31	B ship	856	Care	Jardine, Matheson and Co.	London	Early
Macduff	July 15	B. ship	1135	Osborn	Hogg Brothers	Liverpool	Early
Macedon	Oct 7	B. bark	494	Summerfield	Wheelock and Co.	Fuchau	Early
Magenta	Aug 19	B. ship	826	Janurin	Russell and Co		
Magnet	July 31	A. ship	705	King	Angel and Co.	Fuchau	28th inst
Mary	Oct 12	B brig	211	Parsons	Newbery, Eldot and Co.		
Mary Glover	Sept 27	A. ship	593	Hughes	Frazar and Co.		
Mary Shepherd	Oct 20	B. bark			Fletcher and Co.		
Melbourne	Aug 29	B. bark	594	Smith	Shaw, Brothers and Co	Coal Hulk	
Merrie England	Sept 17	B. ship	1045	Lowry	A. R. Tilby and Co.		
Mirage	Aug 19	B ship	715	Roberts	Smith, Kennedy and Co.	London	27th inst
Moosmie	Aug 21	B schr	440	Green	A. R. Tilby and Co.		
Nelly	Oct 13	A. bark	406	Simpson	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Nestor	Sept 20	A. bark	498	Clautmann	Augustine Heard and Co.		
Ngapuhi	May 9	B ship	343	Spence	Harbor Master	Hulk	
Nimrod	Mar 3	B. bark	262	Mather	Cowie and Co.		
Niphon	Aug 11	B ship	592	Baker	Dow and Co.	Liverpool	cld 23 inst
Nonpareil	Aug 20	A ship	1431	Smith	Augustine Heard and Co.		
Northern Light	Feb 21	B. ship	1380		Gibb, Livingston and Co.	Coal Hulk	
Oldenbarneveld	July 24	Ne. sh	572	Duwel	T. Kroes and Co.		
Onward	Oct 13	A. bark	310	Goff	H. Fogg and Co.	S.F'coe, K'gawa	Early
Osprey	Aug 20	B. ship	600	Andrews	Lindsay and Co	London	Imdt.
Our Queen	Aug 24	B. bark	461	Ea es	Gilman and Co	Liverpool	Imdt.
Palmerston	Aug 26	B. ship	350	Peters	Jardine, Matheson and Co.	London	cld 23 inst
Paragon	Aug 1	Sia. sh	750		A. R. Tilby and Co.		
Penguin	Oct 13	B. schr	194	Thompson	Order		
Philipp I	Aug 10	A. bark	293	Oakman			
Philipp I.	Sept 20	Ha. sh	515	Koch	Hogg Brothers	London	Early
Pons Ælie	Aug 20	B. bark	400	Braglehole	A. R. Tilby and Co.	Coal Hulk	
Prince Eugène	Oct 13	Fr. sch		Johnsen	Fajard, Schauwecker and Co.	Hankow	Early
Princess Royal	Aug 29	B. ship	1245	Watson	Smith, Kennedy and Co.		
Princess of Wales	Oct 13	B. ship	332	Barron	Smith, Kennedy and Co.		
Ranee		B. ship	590		Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Renown	Oct 8	B. bark	440		Bourjau, Hubener and Co.	Fuchau	Early
Rhine	Oct 1	B. ship	603	Little	Dow and Co.	Liverpool	Early
Royal George	Sept 4	B. ship	545	Bell	Lindsay and Co		
Samuel Stoddart	Aug 22					Coal Hulk	
Sappho	Oct 8	B. bark	374		Jarvie, Thorburn and Co		
Sarah	Oct 18	A. bark	262	Van Names	H. Fogg and Co.		
Sarah Emma	Aug 11	B. ship	1097	Wingate	Hogg Brothers	Liverpool	Early
Sea Bird	June 10	A. bark	333	Weston	Frazar and Co.	Fuchau	26th inst
Sea Serpent	Oct 18	A. ship	1337	Thorndike	H. Fogg and Co.		
Sir H. Parkes	Oct 12	B ship	808	Chapman	Shaw, Brothers and Co.		
Sophia	June 3	A. bark	340	Jacobs	Jarvie, Thorburn and Co	Fuchau	cld 19 inst
Sophie	Oct 13	Ha. bg	228	Marten	Siemssen and Co.		
Speedy	Oct 13	B. brig	332	Letchell	Fletcher and Co.		
Spirit of the Deep	Aug 20	B. ship	629	Hewat	Jarvie, Thorburn and Co.	London	Early
Spirit of the Sea	Aug 8	B bark	499	Maguire	Alfred Wilkinson and Co.		
Spirit of Trade	Sept 18	B. bark	502	Sampson	Gibb, Livingston and Co.		
Star	Oct 12	A. brig	250	Sparrow	Frazar and Co.		
Star King	Oct 13	A bark	427	Smith	Frazar and Co.		
Star of the North	Aug 22	B. ship	934	Patterson	A. Ellissen and Co.	London	Early
Star Queen	Aug 13	B. ship	730	Eves	Smith, Kennedy and Co.	London	Early
Sunlee	Sept 7	Ha. bk		Dahe	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Surat	Aug 19	B. ship	900	Fitzgerald	Dow and Co.	London	Early
Syrian	Oct 18	B. bark	328	Fullerton	A. R. Tilby and Co.		
Syrius	Oct 13	Du. bk	333	Essow	Dent and Co	Nagasaki	27th inst
Tchapon	Aug 19	Fr bg	148	Guimbertean	Vaucher Frères		
Thos. Dryden	Oct 13	B. bark	464	Brown	Dent and Co	Hakodadi	27th inst
Thomas S. Stowe	Aug 27	B. bark	386	Rice	Hogg Brothers	Liverpool	Early
Toy Fat	Oct 13	Pru. bk	380	Westedt	Bower, Hanbury and Co.		
Victoria	Sept 14	Ha. sh	316	Hansen	Wm. Pustau and Co	Liverpool	Early
Voltigeur	Oct 13	Pru. bg	300	Schgrenberg	Wm. Pustau and Co	Chefoo	Early
W. Chandler	Oct 20	B. ship	705	Miller	Holliday, Wise and Co		
Wandering Wave	Sept 14	A. schr	154	Leighton	H. Leighton and Co		
Wild Pigeon	Aug 13	B. ship	1000	Mayhew	Olyphant and Co.	Hongkong	Early
Wilhelmine	Sept 17	Me bg	350	Knaack	Frazar and Co.	New York	Early
Woo-sung	Sept 4	B. bark	390				
Young England	Aug 31	B. ship	1017	Smith	Smith, Kennedy and Co.		
Zingari	Oct 13	B. ship	466	Gould	Frazar and Co.		

148 *Merchant Vessels.*]